# THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

July 24, 1915.

Russians driven across the Vistula at Ivangorod.

Artillery battles near Souchez and in La Pretre forest.

King of Italy watched operations against Goritz.

German submarine sank Russian steamer Rubonia.

Third American note to Germany on Lusitania made public.

Turks and Arabs defeated on Euphrates.

July 25, 1915.

Von Mackensen checked on Lubin-Cholm front.

French took German trenches in Ban-de-Sapt region of Vosges.

Germans bombard Dunkirk.

Italians forced Austrians back at Tervona.

British trawler Grimsby sunk by mine, ten lost.

American steamer Leelanaw sunk by German submarine.

July 26, 1915.

Hindenburg advanced near Novogeorgievsk.

Allies violently bombarded Turkish positions inside Dardanelles.

British submarine sank German destroyer.

British answered American protest against trade restrictions.

July 27, 1915.

Russians checked enveloping movement north and south of Warsaw.

Germans threatened Vilna-Petrograd railway.

Enormous losses in fighting along the Isonzo.

German submarine sank many British trawlers.

July 28, 1915.

Russians held Austro-German forces in most places.

Germans forced crossing of Vistula between Warsaw and Ivangorod.

Italians repulsed 170,000 Austrians at Goritz.

German submarines sank British, Swedish and Danish vessels.

July 29, 1915.

Russians preparing for evacuation of Warsaw.

Von Mackensen broke Russian line on Lublin-Cholm railway.

Belgian and Swedish vessels sunk by German submarines.

Germans attacked British line in Belgium.

July 30, 1915.

Germans broke Russian lines at Warsaw at many points.

Warsaw evacuated by civilians.

Germans took British trenches near Hooge.

German submarine sank Norwegian steamer Throndhjemsfjord.

## BITS OF INFORMATION

Statistics show that unmarried men, as law breakers, outnumber married men two to one.

The United States government declines to make itself responsible for damages caused by slides in the Panama canal. When, because of one of these slides, the steamer Newport was sunk at Balboa three years ago, the company sued for $800,000. The slide which sank the Newport displaced 18,000 tons of earth, and hurled two heavy cranes on the ship.

To facilitate rapid writing there has been invented a metal device to be clamped to the little finger and with a shelf on which to rest the next finger and slide over a surface written upon.

The Brazilian government has decreed that products offered for sale as butter must contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat and not more than 15 per cent of acid content.

Fifteen thousand Russians from this country will work on Canadian farms.

Canada is fostering the invention of machinery to reduce the labor cost of flax raising.

Mrs. Hannah Berry, age ninety-one, of Strafford, N. H., enjoyed her first automobile ride recently.

There are 5,004 lighted aids to navigation in the United States. Of these 1,500 are either lighthouses or majorlights.

The oldest state bank in New York state, the bank of New York, which recently celebrated its one hundred and thirty-second anniversary, and which was founded in 1784 by a group of business men headed by Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury of the United States, occupies a site it bought in 1797.

An Italian scientist contends that the signals which the nerves carry to the brain and from the brain to the muscles are chemical in nature.

In comparison with the other continents, Australia is almost totally free of earthquakes.

### Nothing Doing for Tim.

Tattered Tim—I've been trampin' four years, ma'am, an' it's all 'cause I heard the doctors recommend walkin' as the best exercise." Mrs. Prim—"Well, the doctors are right. Walk along."—Kansas City Star.

### Saturn's Rings.

A Norwegian scientist has advanced the theory that Saturn's rings are electrical phenomena, produced by the radiation of luminous particles from the planet, which constantly renews them.

# UNITED STATES IN DEAL FOR ISLANDS

## Treaty Negotiated for Purchase of Danish West Indies.

## ISLANDS' PEOPLE TO HAVE SAY

### Price Is Fixed At $25,000,000—Consent Of Residents To Be Secured Before Consummating Deal.

Copenhagen.—A treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States has been negotiated between the Governments of Denmark and the United States, and in the near future it is to be submitted to the Senate and House of the United States and to the two houses of the Danish Parliament for approval, according to information given today in Copenhagen by the highest authority.

**To Pay $25,000,000.**

If the treaty is ratified as it stands in "project" form, the United States will pay for the islands $25,000,000 and in addition will relinquish to Denmark the rights of the United States in Greenland. Greenland is a Danish possession, and the rights which the United States will abandon are merely rights of discovery, the scope of which is ill-defined.

The United States will obtain from Denmark full possession of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, or Santo Cruz, as it is better known. These islands lie about 50 miles off the east coast of Porto Rico. They are 142 square miles in area and support a population of 27,000 persons. Nearly all the inhabitants of the islands are negroes, who live by the cultivation of cane sugar.

**Treaty Ready For Signing.**

Washington.—As confirmed here officially, the Danish ministry has formally communicated to the United States its willingness to accept the terms offered by Secretary Lansing for the three Danish West Indian Islands, and the treaty of cession is about to be signed at the State Department by Secretary Lansing and Constantin Brun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark. It is assumed that the status of the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, should the treaty be ratified, will be similar to that of Porto Rico.

The new treaty is peculiar, in that it will require action not only by the American Senate and the Danish Rigsdag, but by the United States House of Representatives as well, since it will be necessary for the House to supply the needed appropriation of $25,000,000 to defray the expense of purchase.

**To Give Islands' People Say.**

It is understood that the people of the Danish West Indian Islands are to have a voice in this question of cession and that the Government has given notice that before it ratifies the treaty it would submit the question to the people of the islands. It is stated further that the people of the islands are much in favor of the suzerainty of the United States and that the treaty is so framed that they are not called on to surrender Danish allegiance; they may remain Danes, in fact and in name, while enjoying whatever advantages, in a commercial way, may result from a transfer of the islands to the United States.

It is stated that formal delivery of the territory and property ceded shall be made immediately after the payment by the United States of the sum of money stipulated in the treaty and that the cession, with the right of immediate possession, is to be deemed proper on the exchange of ratifications.

## INTERESTING RUMOR DENIED.

### U. S. Will Not Use Warships To Convoy Merchantmen.

Washington.—Minister Van Rappard, of the Netherlands, called at the State Department to inquire about a published report that the United States was contemplating using warships to convoy its merchantmen across the Atlantic. Acting Secretary Polk told him the report was wholly without foundation.

## TO GIVE FACTS ABOUT TROOPS.

### War Department Arranges For Weekly Reports From Camps.

Washington.—The War Department has instructed army commanders on the border to submit weekly reports showing the actual physical condition of their commands, describing the treatment accorded the men, and detailing the duties they are performing.

## AMERICANS ON SHIP SUNK.

### Two Steamers Sent Down and Two Submarines Destroyed.

Portland, Maine.—Three Americans, George Ivey, of Philadelphia; Richard Neligan, of Boston, and Davis Rosseneau, of Old Town, Maine, were members of the crew of the British steamship Yser, reported from London as having been sunk. The Yser carried a cargo of 257,730 bushels of oats and was commanded by Capt. William McL. Hunter.

## Y. M. C. A. WORKERS TO BORDER.

### Five Secretaries Start With Tons Of Magazines.

New York.—Five secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, started for the association branches recently opened in the military camps on the Mexican border. Supplies shipped to the camps, it was said, included five tons of magazines, large quantities of writing material, New Testaments, graphophones and records, folding organs, song books, checkerboards and dominoes.

## THE LEMONADE STAND

LEM-ON-ADE! MADE IN TH' SHADE—
THREE GLASSES FER A NICKLE, MISTER
COULD STAND A LITTLE MORE SUGAR, SON
HURRY UP, BENNIE, AN' AST YOUR MA FER SOM' MORE SUGAR
ICE COLD LEMONADE 2¢ A GLASS
I KIN GET WATER AN' A PAIL
KIN YOU GET SOM' SOFT SUGAR AN' LEMONS?
COM'ON LET'S OPEN UP A STAND

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# $85,000,000 FOR GOOD ROADS

## The Department of Agriculture Explains.

## TO SHARE COST WITH STATES

### The United States Government Will Bear 50 Per Cent. Of Expenditures On Rural Post Roads.

Washington. — The Department of Agriculture issued a statement explaining the recent legislation for Federal aid for good roads. The statement, in part, is as follows:

"The sum of $85,000,000 of Federal funds is made available for the construction of rural roads by the passage of the Federal Aid Roads bill, which became a law on July 11, 1916. Of this sum, $75,000,000 is to be expended for the construction of rural post roads under co-operative arrangements with the highway departments of the various states, and $10,000,000 is to be expended for roads and trails within or partly within the national forests.

"The act limits the Federal Government's share in road work in co-operation with the States to 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of construction. Federal aid may be extended to the construction of any rural post road, excluding all streets or roads in towns having a population of 2,500 or more, except the portions of such streets or roads on which the houses are, on an average, more than 200 feet apart.

"Five million dollars is made available for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and thereafter the appropriation is increased at the rate of $5,000,000 a year until 1921, when the sum provided is $25,000,000, or a total of $75,000,000. In addition, $1,000,000 a year for 10 years, a total of $10,000,000, is made available for roads and trails wholly or partly within national forests.

"The class of roads to be built and the method of construction are to be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State Highway Departments.

"The act provides that after making necessary deductions for administering its provisions—not to exceed 3 per cent. of the appropriation of any one fiscal year—the Secretary of Agriculture shall apportion the remainder of each year's appropriation in the following manner:

"One-third in the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the States;

"One-third in the ratio which the population of each State bears to the total population of all the Sates, and

"One-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in each State bears to the total mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in all the States."

## 67 TELEPHONE GIRLS SAVED.

### Imperiled By $250,000 Fire At Austin, Texas.

Austin, Texas.—Damage estimated at $250,000 was caused in the business district here by a fire during which occurred a terrific explosion in a garage. All telephones were put out of commission by the destruction of the plant of the Southwestern Telephone Company. Sixty-seven girl operators were rescued after narrow escapes.

## FLOOD TAKES 73 LIVES.

### Reports From Isolated Sections Increase Fatalities.

Asheville, N. C.—The list of deaths from the recent flood in five Southeastern States, which has been constantly growing as channels of communication were restored, now stand at 73 with nine persons still reported missing. Most of the deaths have been in Western North Carolina. Property loss also has been heavy, great damage being done to railroads.

Dominion authorities are giving encouragement to the raising of more beef cattle. The number of cattle in Canada now is estimated by them at only 6,000,000. The decrease from 1910 to 1914 was 992,662, or about 23 per cent. The decline was most noticeable in those provinces nearest the United States.

Russia has extended to September 1 the date for closing its international competition for inventions for industrial utilization of alcohol, for which large money prizes are offered.

# PROHIBITIONISTS NOMINATE HANLY

## Dr. Landrith, of Nashville For Vice President.

## CONVENTION IS ADJOURNED

### Finley C. Hendrickson, Of Cumberland, Is Placed In Nomination For Vice-President, But Withdraws.

St. Paul.—The Prohibition National Convention, after being in session here three days, adjourned sine die after nominating J. Frank Hanly, former governor of Indiana, as candidate for president of the United States, and Dr. Ira D. Dandrith, of Nashville, Tenn., candidate for vice-president. Dr. Landrith's nomination was made unanimous after the other vice-presidential candidates had withdrawn.

Mr. Hanly's nomination came on the first ballot and followed a number of hurried conferences between advocates of the candidacy of William Sulzer, former governor of New York, and several brief demonstrations in the latter's behalf, which, however, were offset by the outbursts of enthusiasm that followed every mention of Mr. Hanly's name.

**The Vote.**

The vote for Mr. Hanly was decisive. He received 440 votes, as against 101 for Mr. Sulzer. Finley C. Hendrickson, of Cumberland, Md., received 51 votes; James Gilbert Mason, of New Jersey, 10; P. F. Ferguson, of Pennsylvania, 4; Sumner W. Haynes, Indiana, 2, and Henry Ford, Detroit, 1.

A motion to make Mr. Hanly's nomination unanimous was defeated, when objections were offered by Eugene W. Chafin, of Arizona, and a score of other delegates. After the nomination of Dr. Dandrith the assembly arose, sang the doxology and ended a six-hour session, marking the close of the three day's convention.

## RASH BOY TAKES DARE.

### Dives From High Bridge and Is Nearly Killed.

York, Pa.—Dared by his companions to dive from the York Haven trolley bridge into the Big Conewago Creek, Oliver Dellinger accepted their challenge, and as a result is suffering from a gash six inches long on his head, another gash about four inches long on his right elbow and a wrenched right arm. In making the leap from the bridge Dellinger dived into water said to have been not more than three feet deep and struck a sharp rock.

## BIGGEST WARSHIP OFF.

### Pennsylvania Leaves Norfolk To Join Atlantic Fleet.

Norfolk, Va.—The Pennsylvania, America's newest and most powerful warship, left here to join the Atlantic fleet. She will become the flagship of the fleet and will get the first trial of her gigantic guns in Narragansett Bay.

## CASEMENT LOSES.

### The Attorney-General Refuses Certificate.

London.—The Attorney-General refused a certificate which would enable Roger Casement, convicted in the Irish revolt, degraded from his knighthood and sentenced to death, to appeal direct to the House of Lords.

## "DRYS" TO TELL HANLY AUG. 8.

### Candidate Will Be Notified At Indianapolis Home.

Chicago.—Formal notification to J. Frank Hanly of his nomination for the Presidency on the Prohibition ticket will take place August 8, according to information given out here by Oliver W. Stewart. The notification will be at Mr. Hanly's home in Indianapolis and it may be that Dr. Ira D. Landrith, the Vice-Presidential nominee, will be informed at the same time and place.

## SIX TIMES MAYOR; DIES AT 95.

### Odell, Of Newburgh, N. Y., Was Father Of Former Governor.

Newburgh, N. Y.—Benjamin B. Odell, six times Mayor of Newburgh and father of former Governor Odell, died here, aged 95 years. For many years he was a power in city, State and national politics.

Three million dollars has been spent to bring the power of a waterfall ninety miles to Bombay for electric light and power purposes.

# THREATENS TO INVADE MEXICO

## General Bell's Ultimatum to Carranzistas.

## MAY START MORE TROUBLE

### Stock Was Driven Into Guadalupe. The Mexican Commander Notified That the Stock Must Be Returned.

El Paso, Texas.—Gen. George Bell, Jr., has informed the Carranza commander at Guadalupe, 60 miles southwest of here, that unless the bandits who raided the Reynolds ranch are apprehended and the stock returned, he will pursue the raiders into Mexico with an armed force. Two troops of cavalry are being held at Fabens in readiness to cross the Rio Grande as soon as the word is given.

The military authorities here are of the opinion that the raiders were from the Carranza garrison. It is known that the stock was driven into the town of Gaudalupe, where Carranza soldiers are stationed.

## TREVINO TRANSFERRED.

### Commander Of Mexican Forces Is Called To the Capital.

Washington.—Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commander of the Carranza forces in Northeastern Mexico, has been ordered to Mexico City and will be succeeded, at least temporarily, by Gen. Luis Herrera, commander of the Chihuahua City garrison. Dispatches to the War Department from General Bell, reporting the transfer, contained no explanation as to the cause. Army officers here were plainly surprised at such an important change at this time.

General Trevino has personally directed the campaign against bandits in Chihuahua, and it is said to be largely because of his efforts that the Carranza soldiers have continued their operations against Villa and other outlaw leaders on such a broad scale. For that reason some regret over the transfer was expressed here, though officials said they were confident that General Herrera would use every resource at his command to continue the campaign.

General Bell's dispatch pointed out that General Herrera was anxious to have the mines and other industrial activities in Chihuahua resume operations as soon as possible. It was intimated that he would make use of his new command to encourage foreign development in Mexican industries, whose operations have been suspended because the Carranza government failed to protect them from bandit destruction.

## SAVED GOVERNOR'S LIFE.

### Hezekiah Porter, Colored, Is Pardoned By Executive.

Little Rock, Ark.—When Governor George W. Hays gave Hezekiah Porter, a negro, a pardon from his 21-year sentence for manslaughter imposed in 1909, he revealed a story of his own escape from drowning at the state penal farm at Cummins six weeks ago. The Governor was fishing when the boat in which he was sitting capsized. The negro rescued him from the deep water.

## ALICE MASARYK IN PRISON.

### Former Chicago Settlement Worker, Reported Executed.

Washington. — Dispatches to the State Department from Vienna brought word that Miss Alice Masaryk, the former Chicago settlement worker reported executed in Austria, was alive and well, but confined in prison charged with attempting to aid her father to escape Austrian military service.

## PAVING WAY FOR PEACE.

### News Agency Found In Berlin To Supply Propaganda.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says: "A news agency called the 'Deutsche Nachrichten Verkehrs Gesellschaft 'has been founded in Berlin. Its apparent object is to supply propaganda for the new German peace committee under Prince Charles von Wedel."

## ASKS CITY TO PRAY FOR PEACE.

### Mayor Of Los Angeles Sets Time For Citizens.

Los Angeles.—A five-minute period of general prayer for peace in Europe is asked by Mayor C. E. Sebastian in a proclamation issued. The time set is 11 A. M., August 1.

## AMBASSADOR PAGE GETS LEAVE.

### Coming Back For a Month and Will Confer With Department.

London.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, has been granted a short leave of absence and with Mrs. Page will leave on July 29 for the United States for a month's stay. Ambassador Page, who has not been home in three years, intends to visit Washington for a conference with the State Department.

The United States Geological Survey reports that there was a marked increase in the use of petroleum as a locomotive fuel by the railroads of the United States in 1915. The quantity of oil fuel so consumed last year was 36,648,466 barrels, an increase of 5,555,200 barrels, or 18 per cent. over the similar consumption of 1914.

A new wood suitable for lead pencils has been found in East Africa at a time when the supply of American cedar, largely used for that purpose, is approaching exhaustion.

# GEN. BLISS SEES MARYLAND GUARD

## Entire Brigade Under the Inspector's Eye.

## THE BOYS TO GET THEIR PAY

### New Colors Of Fifth Regiment To Be Presented This Week—A Refreshing Dip In Lake Harrington.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—The Maryland brigade was inspected by Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, and while he made no elaborate compliments upon the general character of the camp, it is thought by the officers that the showing made by the Maryland soldiers caused the General much satisfaction. He arrived in camp at 9 o'clock and went direct to General Gaither's tent, where the two commanders talked for some time. The conversation was chiefly a series of questions by General Bliss as to the food, cooking and general sanitary conditions of the camp. He asked General Gaither whether he had any complaints or requests to make. General Gaither replied that he had none and was very well satisfied with conditions.

The inspecting General, with Major Nolan and Major Conner, visited the headquarters of each regiment, starting with Colonel Little, as the senior officer. The two regular army majors went through each company street and examined the men and equipment thoroughly.

Outside of several minor details in the camp arrangement and the lack of serviceable equipment, which is now being replaced daily by new material, they found the camp in a satisfactory condition. Particular attention was paid to the company kitchens and the drainage.

**To Pay The Troops.**

It was announced that the First Regiment would be paid this week for the 11 days due them from the time of the President's call to the date of mobilization. The payrolls of the First, Fourth and the Fifth Regiments were made out and turned in to Lieutenant Insley, paymaster, and the other two regiments will be paid just as soon as the pay can be put in the envelopes, probably a day or two after the payday of the First Regiment.

The news was most gratefully received by the men and officers, particularly those of the Fifth, whose men are not only without funds, but the fact that their canteen has not yet been finished has made it impossible for them to obtain on credit the little luxuries the men of other regiments have been enjoying.

The new colors of the Fifth Regiment were received and will be presented this week.

**The Boys Enjoy A Dip.**

About 75 men from the different regiments, under the command of Major Markey, hiked about two miles across the desert for a swim in Lake Harrington. Notwithstanding the fact that the surface water was as warm as if it had been heated over a stove, the men plunged in, skylarked about for more than an hour, and enjoyed the swim thoroughly.

Private Woottan, of Company B, of the Fifth, has been discharged from the regiment on account of physical unfitness and will return to Baltimore. Woottan has made a fine record in the company and his comrades and officers are sorry to lose him. He has a slightly affected heart and it was only after eight examinations that the authorities decided to take him.

**Have Plenty Of Socks.**

It became known in camp that the woman's board of the Fifth Regiment was sending flannel stomach bands and socks to the soldiers at Eagle Pass. Colonel Hinkley said that while he appreciated the motives which impelled the gift and thanked the board from the bottom of his heart, still stomach flannel bands in a climate that registers 115 degrees in the shade were somewhat incongruous and that as malaria was unknown here he was afraid the bands would be used by the men to clean guns with.

The men do not need socks. Every man now has been supplied with an adequate number and both these and stomach bands are furnished by the government should there be any need for them. Besides, it would require about $900 to provide the regiment with enough bands to go around and this money could be used to better purpose by contributing to the support of the guardsmen's families who have been made dependent by the call to the border.

As soon as the canteen is finished, which will be in a few days, the men will be able to get all of the candy and other refreshments they want upon the presentation of their canteen checks.

**Fight Against Vice.**

The fight against organized vice, which was started here Monday by the chaplains of the different regiments stationed here, is gathering many regular Army and National Guard officers to the cause. It is probable that within the next few days an injunction will be gotten out against those who are conducting the place whose existence the officers and chaplains are objecting to

The most severe rain and electrical storm of the season visited lower Caroline county the other day. The rain came down in such volume that many people believed it was a cloudburst. Fields were flooded, resulting in great damage to crops. In Federalsburg boys went swimming in their parents' front yards. Sewers were flooded, and it was possible to paddle a boat in Main street in some places. While the storm was at its height lightning struck and killed a cow belonging to Elmer Marine.

# TAX COMMISSION COMPLETES SYSTEM

## Has An Elaborate Plan to Guide Assessors.

## FIXING VALUES IN STATE

### Radical Changes Made — Secretary Girdwood Says That the Owners Have Been Making Own Assessments.

Annapolis—Outlining the plans formulated by the State Tax Commission for the conduct of the reassessment of all the real property in the State, provided for in the act passed by the last Legislature, Secretary Allan C. Girdwood made the rather surprising statement that an investigation has disclosed the fact that heretofore it has been the custom for owners to schedule their own property and practically to make their own assessments.

"In very few instances," said Mr. Girdwood, "were the assessments of the owners changed. They fixed the values of their own properties and the authorities accepted their ratings. Nor was very much attention paid to improvements upon land. Neither was there any effort to equalize valuations, even in cases of adjoining properties, where one piece, per acre, was practically as valuable as another."

**Has Worked Out System.**

The Tax Commission does not propose to have the new assessment made after any such manner. It has worked out an elaborate system that will represent the first effort ever made in this State to assess property on a systematic and scientific basis. It doesn't expect its work to be perfect, it has no idea that immediate equalization will result from its efforts, but it does expect to supervise an assessment that will come nearer to being fair to all property owners and to all localities of the State than any that has ever been made before.

There are no assessment plats to guide the commission. Heretofore property has been assessed against the individual and not in accordance with location. Nor, because of the cost of having them made, will it be possible to have assessment plats for the reassessment; but the commission will try to help the situation by dividing the State into squares, lettered and numbered, and these squares, without reference to county or district lines, will, in so far as possible, embrace land of a similar character.

The commission has already secured a record of every piece of property in the State outside of Baltimore City. These records are set forth on 350,000 cards and these cards classify real estate as "Farms," "Small Farms and Tracts," and "Lots." The cards also show, if there is a difference, any difference between assessments for local and county purposes. It is quite common for property, in some localities, to be assessed much higher for local purposes than of county purposes.

The commission also has a complete record of sales, showing the acreage of and consideration paid for every piece of property that has been sold since the commission was created. This record comprised 30,000 cards. In many cases the cards show sales of property at prices twice as great as the assessed values. Conversely, there are some cases where the property sold for less than its assessed value.

**Data To Guide Assessors.**

All such information as this will be used to help guide the assessors when they begin their work. The assessors will be provided with cards upon which they will give the name of the owner of each piece of property in his district, the location, number of acres, character thereof, that is whether tillable, standing pastures, wooded, orchard, barren, marsh land, frontage on public highways and streams, and the names of all adjoining owners.

Under another heading the assessor will list the improvements on the property, describe them—that is, whether of brick, stone or wood—give dimensions, condition and amount of insurance carried.

The county assessors, one for each district, will compile the information called for on the cards. He will then submit the cards to the Supervisors of Assessments for his county. Together they will make up an assessment to be submitted to the County Commissioners. If they fail to agree on figures they can submit separate reports. Thereafter it will be the duty of the County Commissioners to notify owners of the assessments that have been levied against them. And in the event the Supervisors of Assessments thinks any assessment accepted by the County Commissioners is too low, he can appeal to the State Tax Commission. It cannot make first-hand assessments, but it can watch to see whether or not assessments in the same localities are equalized and it can intimate to its supervisors that appeals ought to be taken.

The upsetting of a lamp in the home of Daniel Balisky, a farmer, of Elk Neck, resulted in a fire that destroyed the home, together with its contents. Loss, $2,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has commenced work in lowering the grade crossing at Iron Hill in accordance with an agreement with the Commissioners for Cecil County.

William Coss, his wife and child, and George Mumma, were hurt when the automobile truck of Jacob Roessner, Hagerstown, skidded on the State road near Benevola and turned turtle.

The strike of the miners of the Victor Coal Company at Holsopple, in the Meyersdale field, has ended.

# Beyond the Frontier

## BY RANDALL PARRISH

### A Romance of Early Days in the Middle West

Author of "Keith of the Border," "My Lady of Doubt," "The Maid of the Forest," etc.

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SYNOPSIS.

—4—

Adele la Chesnayne, a belle of New France, is among conspirators at her uncle's house. Cassion, the commissaire, has enlisted her Uncle Chevet's aid against La Salle. D'Artigny, La Salle's friend, offers his services as guide to Cassion's party on the journey to the wilderness. The uncle informs Adele that he has betrothed her to Cassion and forbids her to see D'Artigny again. In Quebec Adele visits her friend, Sister Celeste, who brings D'Artigny to her. She tells him her story and he vows to release her from the bargain with Cassion. D'Artigny leaves promising to see her at the dance. Cassion escorts Adele to the hall. She meets the governor, La Barre, and hears him warn the commissaire against D'Artigny. D'Artigny's ticket to the ball has been recalled, but he gains entrance by the window. Adele informs him of the governor's words to Cassion.

**La Barre and Cassion, enemies of Adele and haters of her protector, Rene d'Artigny, visit a frightful tragedy on this brave little girl—one which marks her for life—all unbeknownst to Rene. How she meets the great sorrow, with what courage she faces a future that looks forever dark, is described with keen sympathy in this installment.**

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

**(Adele, hiding in a dark room with D'Artigny, is caught eavesdropping on the governor as he conspires with rascals to steal her heritage and is brought into the open. He questions her.)**

—

"I do not know, monsieur."

"Who was here when you came in?"

"No one, monsieur; the room was empty."

"Then you hid there, and overheard the conversation between Colonel Delguard and myself?"

"Yes, monsieur," I confessed, feeling my limbs tremble.

"And also all that has passed since Monsieur Cassion entered?"

"Yes, monsieur."

He drew a deep breath, striking his hand on the desk, as though he would control his anger.

"Were you alone? Had you a companion?"

I know not how I managed it, yet I raised my eyes to his, simulating a surprise I was far from feeling.

"Alone, monsieur? I am Adele la Chesnayne; if you doubt, the way of discovery is open without word from me."

His suspicious, doubting eyes never left my face, and there was sneer in his voice as he answered.

"Bah! I am not in love to be played with by a witch. Perchance 'tis not easy for you to lie. Well, we will see. Look within the alcove, Cassion."

The commissaire was there even before the words of command were uttered, and my heart seemed to stop beating as his heavy hand tore aside the drapery. I leaned on the desk, bracing myself, expecting a blow, a struggle; but all was silent. Cassion, braced, and expectant, peered into the shadows, evidently perceiving nothing; then stepped within, only to instantly reappear, his expression that of disappointment.

"No one is there, monsieur," he reported, "but the window is open."

"And not a dangerous leap to the court below," returned La Barre thoughtfully. "So far you win, mademoiselle. Now will you answer me—

The Door Opened and a Lean Priest in Black Robe Entered.

were you alone there ten minutes ago?"

"It is useless for me to reply, monsieur," I answered with dignity, "as it will in no way change your decision."

"You have courage, at least."

"The inheritance of my race, monsieur."

"Well, we'll test it then, but not in the form you anticipate." He smiled, but not pleasantly, and resumed his seat at the desk. "I propose closing your mouth, mademoiselle and placing you beyond temptation. Monsieur Cassion, have the lieutenant at the door enter."

As though in a daze I saw Cassion open the door, speak a sharp word to one without and return, followed by a young officer, who glanced curiously aside at me, even as he saluted La Barre, and stood silently awaiting his orders. The latter remained a moment motionless, his lips firm set.

"Where is Father Le Guard?"

"In the chapel, monsieur; he passed me a moment ago."

"Good; inform the pere that I desire his presence at once. Wait! know you the fur trader, Hugo Chevet?"

"I have seen the man, monsieur—a big fellow, with a shaggy head."

"Ay, as savage as the Indians he has lived among. He is to be found at Eclair's wine shop in the Rue St. Louis. Have your sentries bring him here to me. Attend to both these matters."

"Yes, monsieur."

La Barre's eyes turned from the disappearing figure of the officer, rested a moment on my face, and then smiled grimly as he fronted Cassion. He seemed well pleased with himself, and to have recovered his good humor.

"A delightful surprise for you, Monsieur Cassion," he said genially, "and let us hope no less a pleasure for the fair lady. Be seated, mademoiselle. Your marriage is to take place tonight."

"This affair is no longer one of affection; it has become the king's business, a matter of state. I decide it is best for you to leave Quebec; ay! and New France, mademoiselle. There is but one choice, imprisonment here, or exile into the wilderness." He leaned forward staring into my face with his fierce, threatening eyes. "I feel it better that you go as Monsieur Cassion's wife, and under his protection. I decree that so you shall go."

"Alone—with—with—Monsieur Cassion?"

"One of his party. 'Tis my order also that Hugo Chevet be of the company. Perchance a year in the wilderness may be of benefit to him, and he might be of value in watching over young D'Artigny."

Never have I felt more helpless, more utterly alone. I knew all he meant, but my mind grasped no way of escape. His face leered at me as through a mist, yet as I glanced aside at Cassion it only brought home to me a more complete dejection. The man was glad—glad! He had no conscience, no shame. To appeal to him would be waste of breath—a deeper humiliation. Suddenly I felt cold, hard, reckless; ay! they had the power to force me through the unholy ceremony. I was only a helpless girl; but beyond that I would laugh at them; and Cassion—if he dared—

The door opened, and a lean priest in long black robe entered noiselessly, bending his shaven head to La Barre, as his crafty eyes swiftly swept our faces.

"Monsieur desired my presence?"

"Yes, Pere le Guard, a mission of happiness. There are two here to be joined in matrimony by bonds of Holy church. 'Ve but wait the coming of the lady's guardian."

The pere must have interpreted the expression of my face.

"'Tis regular, monsieur?" he asked.

"By order of the king," returned La Barre sternly. "Beyond that it is not necessary that you inquire. Ah! Monsieur Chevet; they found you then? I have a pleasant surprise for you. 'Tis hereby ordered that you accompany Commissaire Cassion to the Illinois country as interpreter, to be paid from my private fund."

Chevet stared into the governor's dark face, scarce able to comprehend, his brain dazed from heavy drinking.

"The Illinois country! I—Hugo Chevet? 'Tis some joke, monsieur?"

"None at all, as you will discover presently, my man. I do not jest on the king's service."

"But my land, monsieur; my niece?"

La Barre permitted himself a laugh.

"Bah! let the land lie fallow; 'twill cost little while you draw a wage, and as for mademoiselle, 'tis that you may accompany her I make choice. Stand back; you have your orders, and now I'll show you good reason." He stood up and placed his hand on Cassion's arm. "Now, my dear Francois, if you will join the lady."

CHAPTER VI.

The Wife of Francois Cassion.

It is vague, all that transpired. I knew then, and recall now, much of the scene, yet it returns to memory more in a passing picture than an actual reality in which I was an actor. But one clear impression dominated my brain—my helplessness to resist the command of La Barre. His word was law in the colony, and from it there was no appeal, save to the king. Through swimming mist I saw his face, stern, dark, threatening, and then glimpsed Cassion approaching me, a smile curling his thin lips. I shrank back from him, yet arose to my feet, trembling so that I clung to the chair to keep erect.

"Do not touch me, monsieur," I said in a voice which scarcely sounded like my own. Cassion stood still, the smile of triumph leaving his face. La Barre turned, his eyes cold and hard.

"What is this, mademoiselle? You would dare disobey me?"

I caught my breath, gripping the chair with both hands.

"No, Monsieur le Governor," I answered, surprised at the clearness with which I spoke. "That would be useless; you have behind you the power of France, and I am a mere girl. Nor do I appeal, for I know well the cause of your decision. It is indeed my privilege to appeal to Holy church for protection from this outrage, but not through such representative as I see here."

"Pere le Guard is chaplain of my household."

"And servant to your will, monsieur. 'Tis known in all New France he is more diplomat than priest. Nay! I take back my word, and will make trial of his priesthood. Father, I do not love this man, nor marry him of my own free will. I appeal to you, to the church, to refuse the sanction."

The priest stood with fingers interlocked, and head bowed, nor did his eyes meet mine.

"I am but the humble instrument of those in authority, daughter," he replied gently, "and must perform the sacred duties of my office. 'Tis your own confession that your hand has been pledged to Monsieur Cassion."

"By Hugo Chevet, not myself."

"Enough of this," broke in La Barre sternly, and he gripped my arm. "The girl hath lost her head, and such controversy is unseemly in my presence. Pere le Guard, let the ceremony proceed."

"'Tis your order, monsieur?"

"Ay! do I not speak my will plainly enough? Come, the hour is late, and our king's business is of more import than the whim of a girl."

I never moved, never lifted my eyes. I was conscious of nothing, but helpless, impotent anger, of voiceless shame. They might force me to go through the form, but never would they make me the wife of this man. My heart throbbed with rebellion, my mind hardened into revolt. I knew all that occurred, realized the significance of every word and act, yet it was as if they appertained to someone else. I felt the clammy touch of Cassion's hand on my nerveless fingers, and I must have answered the interrogatories of the priest, for his voice droned on, meaningless to the end. It was only in the silence which followed that I seemed to regain consciousness, and a new grip on my numbed faculties. Indeed I was still groping in the fog, bewildered, inert, when La Barre gave utterance to a coarse laugh.

"Congratulations, Francois," he cried. "A fair wife, and not so unwilling after all. And now your first kiss."

The sneer of these words was like a slap in the face, and all the hatred, and indignation I felt seethed to the surface. A heavy paper knife lay on the desk, and I gripped it in my fingers, and stepped back, facing them. The mist seemed to roll away, and I saw their faces, and there must have been that in mine to startle them, for even La Barre gave back a step, and the grin faded from the thin lips of the commissaire.

"'Tis ended then," I said, and my voice did not falter. "I am this man's wife. Very well, you have had your way! now I will have mine. Listen to what I shall say, Monsieur le Gouverneur, and you also, Francois Cassion. By rite of church you call me wife, but that is your only claim. I know your law, and that this ceremony has sealed my lips. I am your captive, nothing more; you can rob me now—but, mark you! all that you will ever get is money. Monsieur Cassion, if you dare lay so much as a finger on me, I will kill you as I would a snake. I know what I say, and mean it. You kiss me! Try it, monsieur, if you doubt how my race repays insult. I will go with you; I will bear your name; this the law compels, but I am still mistress of my soul, and of my body. You hear me, messieurs? You understand?"

Cassion stood leaning forward, just where my first words had held him motionless. As I paused his eyes were on my face, and he lifted a hand to wipe away drops of perspiration. La Barre crumpled the paper he held savagely.

"So," he exclaimed, "we have unchained a tiger cat. Well, all this is naught to me; and Francois, I leave you and the wilderness to do the taming. In faith, 'tis time already you were off. You agree to accompany the party without resistance, madame?"

"As well there, as here," I answered contemptuously.

"And you, Hugo Chevet?"

The giant growled something inarticulate through his beard, not altogether, I thought, to La Barre's liking, for his face darkened.

"By St. Anne! 'tis a happy family amid which you start your honeymoon, Monsieur Cassion," he ejaculated at length, "but go you must, though I send a file of soldiers with you to the boats. Now leave me, and I would hear no more until word comes of your arrival at St. Louis."

We left the room together, the three of us, and no one spoke, as we traversed the great assembly hall, in which dancers still lingered, and gained the outer hall. Cassion secured my cloak, and I wrapped it about my shoulders, for the night air without was already chill, and then, yet in unbroken silence, we passed down the steps into the darkness of the street. I walked beside Chevet, who was growling to himself, scarce sober enough to clearly realize what had occurred, and so we followed the commissaire down the step path which led to the river.

Vaguely I comprehended that I was no longer Adele la Chesnayne, but the wife of that man I followed. A word, a muttered prayer, an uplifted hand, had made me his slave, his vassal. Nothing could break the bond between us save death. I might hate, despise, revile, but the bond held. This thought grew clearer as my mind readjusted itself, and the full horror of the situation took possession of me. Yet there was nothing I could do; I could neither escape nor fight, nor had I a friend to whom I could appeal. Suddenly I realized that I still grasped in my hand the heavy paper knife I had snatched up from La Barre's desk, and I thrust it into the waistband of my skirt. It was my only weapon of defense, yet to know I had even that seemed to bring me a glow of courage.

We reached the river's edge and halted. Below us, on the bank, the blazing fire emitted a red gleam reflecting on the water, and showing us the dark outlines of waiting canoes, and seated figures. Gazing about Cassion broke the silence, his voice assuming the harshness of authority.

"Three canoes! Where is the other? Huh! if there be delay now, someone will make answer to me. Pass the word for the sergeant; ah! is this you, Le Claire?"

"All is prepared, monsieur."

He glared at the stocky figure fronting him in infantry uniform.

"Prepared! You have but three boats at the bank."

"The other is below, monsieur; it is loaded and waits to lead the way."

"Ah! and who is in charge?"

"Was it not your will that it be the guide—the Sieur d'Artigny?"

"Sacre! but I had forgotten the fellow. Ay! 'tis the best place for him. And are all provisions and arms aboard? You checked them, Le Claire?"

"With care, monsieur; I watched the stowing of each piece; there is nothing forgotten."

I found myself in one of the canoes, so filled with men any movement was almost impossible, yet of this I did not complain, for my Uncle Chevet was next to me, and Cassion took place at the steering oar in the stern. To be separated from him was all I

"Try It, Monsieur, If You Doubt How My Race Repays Insult."

asked. He had won! he had used his power to conquer! Very well, now he would pay the price. He thought me a helpless girl; he would find me a woman, and a La Chesnayne. The tears left my eyes, and my head lifted, as purpose and decision returned.

We were skirting the northern bank, the high bluffs blotting out the stars, with here and there, far up above us, a light gleaming from some distant window, its rays reflecting along the black water. The Indian paddlers worked silently, driving the sharp prow of the heavily laden canoe steadily up stream. Farther out to the left was the dim outline of another boat, keeping pace with ours, the moving figures of the paddlers revealed against the water beyond.

As the sun forced its way through an obscuring cloud, the mist rose slowly and drifted aside, giving me glimpse of the canoe in advance, although it remained indistinct, a vague speck in the waste of water. I sat motionless, gazing about at the scene, yet vaguely comprehending the nature of our surroundings. My mind reviewed the strange events of the past night, and endeavored to adjust itself to my new environment. Almost in an instant of time my life had utterly changed—I had been married and reviled; wedded to a man whom I despised, and forced to accompany him into the unknown wilderness. It was like a dream, a delirium of fever, and even yet I could not seem to comprehend its dread reality. But the speeding canoes, the strange faces, the occasional sound of Cassion's voice, the slumbering figure of Chevet was evidence of truth not to be ignored, and ahead yonder, a mere outline, was the boat which contained D'Artigny. What would he say, or do, when he learned the truth? Would he care greatly? Had I read rightly the message of his eyes? Could I have trust, and confidence in his loyalty? Would he accept my explanation! or would he condemn me for this act in which I was in no wise to blame? Mother of God! it came to me that it was not so much Monsieur Cassion I feared, as the Sieur d'Artigny. What would be his verdict? My heart seemed to stop its beating, and tears dimmed my eyes, as I gazed across the water at that distant canoe. I knew then that all my courage, all my hope, centered on his decision—the decision of the man I loved.

CHAPTER VII.

The Two Men Meet.

I could not have slept, although I must have lost consciousness of our surroundings, for I was aroused by Cassion's voice shouting some command, and became aware that we were making landing on the river bank. The sun was two hours high, and the spot selected a low grass-covered point, shaded by trees. Chevet had awakened, sobered by his nap, and the advance canoe had already been drawn up on the shore, the few soldiers it contained busily engaged in starting fires with which to cook our morning meal.

I perceived D'Artigny with my first glance, standing erect on the bank, his back toward us, directing the men in their work. As we shot forward toward the landing he turned indifferently, and I marked the sudden straightening of his body, as though in surprise, although the distance gave me no clear vision of his face. As our canoe came into the shallows he sprang down the bank to greet us, hat in hand, his eyes on me. My own glance fell before the eagerness in his face, and I turned away.

"Ah! Monsieur Cassion," he exclaimed, the very sound of his voice evidencing delight. "You have guests on the journey; 'tis unexpected."

Cassion stepped over the side and fronted him, no longer a smiling gallant of the court, but brutal in authority.

"And what is that to you, may I ask, Sieur d'Artigny?" he said coldly contemptuous. "You are but our guide, and it is no concern of yours who may compose the company. 'Twill be well for you to remember your place, and attend to your duties. Go, now, and see that the men have breakfast served."

There was a moment of silence, and I did not even venture to glance up to perceive what occurred, although I felt that D'Artigny's eyes shifted their inquiry from Cassion's face to mine. There must be no quarrel now, not until he knew the truth, not until I had opportunity to explain, and yet he was a firebrand, and it would be like him to resent such words. How relieved I felt as his voice made final answer.

"Pardon, Monsieur le Commissaire,' he said, pleasantly enough. "It is true I forgot my place in this moment of surprise. I obey your orders."

I looked up as he turned away and disappeared. Cassion stared after him, smothered an oath, and evidently disappointed at so tame an ending of the affair, for it was his nature to bluster and boast. Yet as his lips changed to a grin, I knew of what the man was thinking—he had mistaken D'Artigny's actions for cowardice, and felt assured now of how he would deal with him. He turned to the canoe, a new conception of importance in the sharp tone of his voice.

"Come ashore, men; ay! draw the boat higher on the sand. Now, Monsieur Chevet, assist your niece forward to where I can help her to land with dry feet—permit me, Adele."

"It is not necessary, monsieur," I replied, avoiding his hand and leaping lightly to the firm sand. "You have forced me into marriage; the law holds me as your wife. I know not how I may escape that fate, or avoid accompanying you. So far I submit, but no further. I do not love you; I do not even feel friendship toward you. Let me pass."

He grasped my arm, turning me about until I faced him, his eyes glaring into mine.

"Not until I speak," he replied threateningly. "Do not mistake my temper, or imagine me blind. I know what has so suddenly changed you—it is that gay, simpering fool yonder. But be careful how far you go. I am your husband, and in authority here."

I released my arm, but did not move. My only feeling toward him at that moment was one of disgust, defiance. The threat in his eyes, the cool insolence of his speech, set my blood on fire.

"Monsieur," I said coldly, although every nerve of my body throbbed, "you may know girls, but you deal now with a woman. Your speech, your insinuation is insult. I disliked you before; now I despise you, yet I will say this in answer to what you have intimated Monsieur d'Artigny is nothing to me, save that he hath shown himself friend. You wrong him, even as you wrong me, in thinking otherwise, and whatever the cause of misunderstanding between us, there is no excuse for you to pick quarrel with him."

**Will the Jesuit, Uncle Chevet and D'Artigny counterplot against Cassion and his iniquitous fellows to free Adele—provided she has the opportunity to tell them what she has learned before it is too late to thwart Governor La Barre's scheme?**

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## FLICKER IS AN ANT EATER

**Unlike Its Woodpecker Cousin the Bird Spends Much Time on the Ground.**

The flicker is America's most important ant eater. It has an appetite for these little creatures that is almost beyond understanding. United States scientists examined the stomach of one bird and found more than five thousand ants. The stomachs of two others contained more than three thousand each.

It is the only member of the woodpecker family which spends much time on the ground. It may be that its appetite for ants has compelled it to forsake the trees, and the diet of boring insects which its relatives enjoy. At any rate, you'll see it quite often scooting along highways or hopping over lawns.

Yes, it is here now, and if its appetite is normal this year, its family probably has consumed several millions of ants by this time. You'll know it by its mottled brown and black body, the red patch on its head and the black crescent at its throat. If you need any other identification, watch it when it flies, and see the white patch beneath its tail feathers.

Perhaps you would like it to spend the summer with you. An invitation in the form of a bird box, with an opening big enough to admit the bird and room enough inside for one of its breadth is almost certain to be accepted.

**Police Deadline.**

The police "deadline" in New York city, the especially guarded section which includes the financial district, covers the territory of Manhattan island below Fulton street. The original use of the word "deadline" was to designate a line drawn around the inside or outside of a military prison, which no prisoner could cross without incurring the penalty of being immediately shot down. The word was especially used in the Civil war of open-air inclosures or prisoners' stockades.

**Effective Silencing Device.**

The sound deflector installed by the bureau of lighthouses at the Buffalo light station, to lessen the distracting noise spreading from the fog siren back over the city, is a saucer-shaped plate of steel, 14 feet in diameter. This shield is given a vibration reducing lining of asbestos board on the face toward the lake. A space of four inches between the steel and asbestos is filled with mineral wool, corrosion of the steel by the sulphur impurity of the wool having been guarded against by suitable treatment. This silencing device has cut off much of the undesired sound.

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

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## LESSON FOR JULY 30

### "THE WORD OF THE CROSS."

LESSON TEXT—I Cor. 1:1; 2:5. Print 1-18—2-2.

GOLDEN TEXT—Far be it from me to glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.—Gal. 6:14.

Paul's letter to the church at Corinth was written from the city of Ephesus some four of five years after Paul had left Corinth. We have seen some of the difficulties which surrounded this church. It was a small body of believers in a great city of four hundred thousand. It was surrounded by all kinds of liscentiousness and excess so that to maintain a Christian moral ideal was difficult in the extreme. That is why this first epistle has so much to do with church government and such questions as the marriage relation, the conduct of public assemblies, spiritual gifts, the resurrection from the dead, different factions, the love feasts of the rich and the poor, eating meat offered to idols, law suits conducted before the heathen, the Lord's supper and church dicipline are discussed. Paul did not himself write the letter. Sosthenes acted as his amanuensis. In this letter is the wonderful and immortal love chapter (Ch. 13), and the magnificent resurrection chapter (Ch. 15). Paul recognizes many of the good things that have been done by the Corinthian church (See Ch. vv. 1-9), but goes on to entreat the church against any party spirit and factions (vv. 10-7). His argument for church unity is superb.

The only unity desirable or possible is that which Christ prayed for (John 17:21). This is not a unity of opinion or of organization, but a unity of purpose and power, the working together of belivers in harmony to attain the great purposes of Christianity. It is a unity of freedom and not of compulsion.

**I. The Power and Wisdom of God.** (vv. 18-25). To a sin-blinded mind the preaching of the cross is foolishness. Even some professed Christians reject the doctrine of substitution which is found everywhere in the Bible. (Isa. 53:6; Gal. 3:13; I Cor. 5:21). If the doctrine of the cross is foolishness to anyone it is to "them that perish." The Jews require a sign (v. 22) but the cross puts them to shame (v. 27). God is made unto us wisdom, not the wisdom of men but the wisdom of the Spirit. It is such preaching as this that is "the power of God." It has proven itself the power of God in our lives. It will "destroy the wisdom of the wise" and "bring to nothing the understanding of the prudent" (Isa. 29:14 cf. Jer. 8:9). God is constantly making foolish the power and wisdom of this world. Philosophic research after the unknowable "tries to make a God of its own pattern but does not satisfy the longings of the human heart," and God through the foolishness of the thing preached is pleased to "save them which believe." The performing of a miracle (Math. 12:38), and the Greeks seeking after wisdom, or philosophical reasoning, is no match for the Christ crucified whom Paul preached. The wisdom of man in comparison with the wisdom of God is worthless: the foolishness of God is wiser than that of man, and the weakness of God is stronger than that of man. God does a good deal of playing upon imperfect instruments.

He doubtless often longs to produce better music through these human instruments, but hard as it is to keep them near to concert pitch, yet he is patient and, "unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God," is producing the anthem of glory to the honor of his name.

**II. The Preaching and Power of Paul** (vv. 26 to Ch. 2:2). Taking the Bible as a whole, we see in it God's plan and purpose with regard to the goal of mankind. The problem was by what means this purpose could be performed. The whole of the Old Testament is a story of God working to this end. Then at the best time in all history came Jesus, the son of God, into the world, and, by his death on the cross and his resurrection, we are all bound together in one, summed up in the cross as the power and the wisdom of God for salvation. The symbol of the cross is a common sight, yet the great truth which it symbolizes is often obscured by scholars, and fails to be lived by disciples. God chooses those whom the world rejects, "the foolish," and whom the world rejects as "the weak." These are the ones that were called even in Paul's day. The purpose of this call is to confound (or to put to shame) the wisdom of men. The most powerful motive in existence is the motive of the cross. (1) The cross is the highest proof and the strongest expression of the love of God for man. (2) the cross was the agent whereby atonement was made for sin. (3) The cross shows us the terrible evils of sin and the demand of such a sacrifice as God's son in order to save us from it. (4) It shows us that God wants us to come to him and to be saved, and that there is joy in heaven over every repentant sinner. (5) It shows the supreme value of right and duty in that Christ went to the cross at the terrible cost of his life. (6) It shows the value of the human soul. (7) From the cross, through the resurrection and the ever-living Saviour, God has given us the fullness of the Spirit to inspire and transform.

We are nothing in ourselves, and God has made Christ unto us "wisdom and righteousness," that is, God's righteousness is provided for us in Christ (I Cor. 5:21; Rom. 5:1; Phil. 3:9 R. V.); also sanctification and redemption, that is, we are separated from the world unto God and in him we are redeemed from sin and its consequences.

# WIDEN WEDGE IN GERMAN LINE

## More Than 1,500,000 Troops Engaged in Terrific Battle

## BATTLE FRONT OVER 25 MILES

**Bombarding the German Positions At the Verdun Front—The French Have 26,000 German Prisoners.**

London.—Under cover of heavy artillery fire, the French and British are engaged in feeling out the German third line in Picardy, which has been greatly reinforced and strengthened.

The most extensive of these attacks was launched simultaneously by the British and French on the six-mile twisting front from Pozieres to Maurepas.

The German lines were found to be tremendously strong. Military headquarters at Berlin, in an official statement, says that the German fire was effective in stopping this attack at certain points, while at others the Allies were repulsed in sharp hand-to-hand fighting.

North of Pozieres, however, the British and Australian troops made further gains, as well as in the village itself, while south of Estrees the French straightened their lines by seizing a group of strongly fortified houses. The French also had a local success north of Vermandovillers, on the southern tip of the Picardy battle-front, occupying some German trenches.

**A Strategic Artery.**

Of these advances the most important was that made by the British north of Pozieres. Here the wedge which was driven across the Bapaume highroad was widened and strengthened, so that now a firm grip has been established on this strategic artery.

The Germans are battering at the French and British lines, but General Haig notified the War Office that they were uniformly repulsed by the English gunfire. The heaviest attacks were aimed at the British center, but massed batteries poured so terrific a fire into the closely packed ranks, which could be dimly seen advancing in the weak moonlight, that the Teutons were not even able to reach the British trenches.

Violent as they were, the night attacks of the Germans were completely surpassed by an assault launched against Pozieres, practically all of which is now in the hands of the Australian and New Zealand corps. This smash aimed from the northeast was delivered with the full power of the reinforced Teuton divisions. It was met with a furious shrapnel fire which sprayed the advancing columns with lead, while the heavier shells tore great gaps in the ranks. The attack was completely broken up, General Haig wires.

Military experts estimate that more than 1,500,000 men are engaged in the fearful struggle in Northern France. The main battle front is little over 25 miles, alhough there is fighting for fully 15 miles beyond the original limits.

That the German general staff believes the crisis of the battle is rapidly approaching is the information contained in a dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, which quotes an Austrian correspondent with the German Army to that effect. A prolonged offensive at the pressure being exerted at present by the Allies "is regarded as impossible by the German generals," says the dispatch.

An official statement issued by the war office, at Paris, says that so far the French have captured more than 26,000 prisoners, 140 cannon, several hundred machine guns and a number of trench mortars.

The statement from Paris records violent bombarding on the La Laufee sector of the Verdun front. This artillery action is believed to herald an attack against the strong field work by the Germans. There has been terrific infantry fighting both northeast and northwest of Verdun. German assaults on the hill No. 304 region, west of the river, were repulsed, while Berlin reports that the French unsuccessfully attempted to regain positions on Froid Tere ridge.

## CAPT. SALLIE TOMPKINS DEAD.

**Woman Officer Of Confederacy Passes Away At Richmond, Va.**

Richmond, Va. — Captain Sallie Tompkins, the only woman who had a commission in the Confederate service, died at the Home for Confederate Women, in her eighty-seventh year.

## COAST LINE RAISES PAY AGAIN.

**Gives 5 Per Cent. More To Clerks and Agency Men.**

Wilmington, N. C.—A voluntary increase of 5 per cent. in the salaries of all clerks and agency forces who have been in the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad for 12 months or more, effective July 1, was announced by officials of the road. This will affect approximately 2,000 employes and is the third voluntary increase in six years.

## APPAM DECLARED A PRIZE.

**Orders Gold Taken On British Ship Turned Over To Reichstag.**

Berlin.—The prize court has decided that the Elder-Dempster liner Appam, which was captured by the German raider Moewe in the early part of the year and taken by a prize crew into Hampton Roads, is a good prize, and that accordingly the gold on board the steamer, amounting to 739,000 marks, shall be turned over to the Reichstag.

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## ANOTHER FINE CHOICE

THE TRANSCRIPT ever seeks to be just in its criticisms of public men and measures—never blindly partisan.

The truth of this is shown by its severe strictures upon the late president Taft for some of his ill deeds. Awhile since it spoke in warm praise of Mr. Wilson's appointment of Brandeis to the Supreme Bench.

It was a wise selection, and a fine exhibition of courage in the president adhering to his choice in the face of such strong opposition both in his own and in the Republican party.

Now Mr. Wilson has made another highly admirable nomination to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Hughes—Judge John H. Clarke of Ohio.

Here's another judge who belives the people have rights as well as corporations—those soulless puppets Big Business so often uses for purposes of robbery and oppression.

As an associate of the late Tom Johnson, that capitalist with a big heart, he caught his noble contagion of humanitarianism. Judge Clarke is one more "people's man" in that high tribunal, and what between Justice Brandeis and himself their so often neglected cause will have two able, courageous advocates.

## UTTERING FOLLY

WHEN a mere private citizen utters folly, it does not get far, since few hear it and they are not misled by it—the hearers generally setting it down for the idle vaporings of the village oracle more fond of talking than of thinking.

But when the man who as president stands in the spot light of a nation of 110,000,000 people, prates folly in some public speech which is presently broadcasted the whole land over, championing some dangerous error whose practice would be ruinous to whole country, then, the folly dignified by the high station of its author, does great harm and may become the source of grave national peril.

To select one of the many false and hopelessly foolish utterances of this talkative president of ours: "There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to use force to protect itself."

This oracular folly was spoken a year ago by Mr. Wilson in his Philadelphia speech in opposition to those who were seeking to arouse the people into taking measures for the defense of the country.

In that same address he announced his now famous—or infamous—notion that "a man can be too proud to fight" —for his own life or for the honor of his wife and daughter!

"A nation so right that it does not need to use force to protect itself", was the president's plea for a smaller army and navy—the belief he then held, and which many of his party in Congress and out still hold, together with a few Republicans we are ashamed to admit.

"A Christian nation, good and just, need have no army, no navy. Its simple goodness and truth will shield it from all harm, for no other nation, moved by hate or greed, will ever attack it!"

Carry out yet further this silly notion of Mr. Wilson's, and cities will dismiss their police; states will abolish their judiciary and shut up their jails; good citizens will remove all locks from their doors; banks quit using strong vaults—all hands, the Nation, states, cities and citizens trusting solely to the righteousness of their cause for protection!

This is Mr. Wilson's folly carried into actual practice. Outside of a lunatic asylum was ever anything more absurd ever spoken! Yet this unbelievable nonsense was publically proclaimed by president Wilson for the instruction and guidance of the Nation!

That "A nation can be so right that it does not need to use force to protect itself", is a solemn piece of folly utterly refuted by the history of all nations for thousands of years—a history that is filled with heartrending stories of the endless tyrannies and brutalities of conquerors, from those of far off Assyrian days down to those of Japan despoiling unarmed Korea and China, and Germany ravaging heroic little Belgium.

But Mr. Roosevelt's fiery campaigns have aroused the spirit of the American people, and they are everywhere repudiating Mr. Wilson's folly. Mr. Wilson fearing the people's verdict at the polls next November, has abandoned his silly doctrine and become a late convert to Preparedness. This is a big flop for him. However, "better late than never."

## STREETS TO BE PLAYGROUNDS

**New York Authorities Will Close One Hundred to Traffic This Summer.**

With the intention of establishing more play streets for children this summer, the police of New York will begin at once a survey of the congested districts in the city to determine where these recreation centers are required, to decrease the number of accidents. Commissioner Woods said that he was convinced that these streets were absolutely necessary for the protection of life in the summer months.

Studies already made by the department show that although 15 per cent of the population live south of Fourteenth street, between 19 and 20 per cent of all the persons injured and killed last year lived in that section.

"With sufficient funds at hand to hire competent supervisors," Mr. Woods said, "there does not seem to be any reason why at least one hundred streets should not be closed this summer, stanchions placed to keep traffic out and the supervision of these playgrounds put into the hands of an organization similar to the parks and playgrounds.

"In this city there are 1,016,520 children between five and fifteen years old. It is estimated that of this number 682,941 must play away from home, which includes 345,069 children who live in Manhattan. It has been found that the park department, the board of education and private organizations have facilities for caring for only about two hundred thousand children."

## SUCCESS IN THEIR OPINION

**Barney Bernard Tells Good Story of Man Who Had Neglected an Important Point.**

In the Lambs' All-Star Gambol a musical yarn was told by Barney Bernard, the Shylock of the Shakespearean minstrels. "How is your daughter Jessica?" asked the interlocutor, and Bernard's reply, stripped of its Abe Potash dialect, was: "She's been studying music in Berlin for three years. Lately she wrote that she was ready to sing in grand opera, and that she was coming home, so I arranged a concert for her at Carnegie hall. I went to several of the members of my lodge and asked them to take tickets for the concert, telling them that if my daughter was a success I would give a banquet to my friends at the Hotel Knickerbocker. When the time of the concert came, of course my daughter was nervous. She broke down and went off the key—it was terrible. The people started going out of the hall. At once I thought of the banquet, and I rushed down to the Knickerbocker to cancel the banquet. In the banquet room I found five of my friends eating and drinking champagne. 'Wait a minute,' I said. 'I told you that if my daughter was a success I would give a banquet—she was not a success, she was a failure.' Then one of my friends stood up and said, 'Well, we liked her.'"

**War and the Missionary.**

I hear that when the missionary societies held their May meetings one of the most encouraging—and surprising—points was the satisfactory state of the finances. Last year, the first complete year of war, was one of the best years the societies have had. I am told that some of the most important societies have been able not only to pay their way but to pay off large amounts of deficit. People have certainly not been economizing on their contributions to missionary work as yet, and the way in which supporters have rallied to its support in wartime is an interesting footnote to the history of the time.

Experience shows that in the first year of past wars the missionary and other funds of the same kind have done well—it was so, I believe, in the Franco-German and the Russian wars—but that in the second year of war they begin to suffer. It is interesting to remember that it was in the time of our last great war, a century ago, that most of the missionary societies were either founded or greatly developed.—Manchester Guardian.

**Valuable Philippine Plant.**

It is reported that Blumea balsamifera which grows wild in abundance in the Philippines, has been found to be identical with the plant from which camphor is obtained in certain parts of China. The commercial possibilities of this plant are now being investigated.

**The Mystery Deepens.**

You have heard of the woman who was shot between the kitchen and the woodshed. But the Erie dispatch recently went that story one better, like this: "The woman's body was found with two bullet wounds in the bathtub."—Associated Advertising.

## FEAR FOR HALIBUT YIELD

**Important Northern Pacific Fishery Is Believed to Be in Danger of Extinction.**

Halibut fisheries in British Columbia are reported in danger of depletion, the Toronto Globe states. The yield is now second only to that of the salmon in the coast fisheries. During 1914 the quantity landed at Canadian ports was over 64,000,000 pounds, and it is expected that the record for the last year will be slightly greater. These years show a marked increase over the total of 55,000,000 pounds in 1913. The advance is said to be due mainly to the adoption of more effective methods of fishing and to the better profits obtained through facilities for preserving, shipping and marketing. Cold storage and refrigerator cars make it possible to place the catch of the northern Pacific fresh on the markets of California and the cities of the East in Canada and the United States.

More information is necessary regarding the special circumstances of the Pacific coast before effective means of protection can be devised. The hair seal is suspected of being among the destroyers. A government bounty for destruction, established chiefly as a means of protecting the salmon, has led to the destruction of many seals. It is claimed that only about one in five shot in the water is recovered to make a claim for the bounty. Sea lions are also destructive. As they herd on known islands during their breeding season systematic means can keep them in check. Methods of fishing may some day need regulation.

Although a bottom fish, and keeping in comparatively deep water, the halibut comes to the shallows to spawn. The government is alive to the importance of the industry, and signs of serious depletion should prompt immediate efforts toward protective measures.

## GIVES RULES FOR TEACHERS

**Squared Shoulders Drive Home Hygiene Study, a Philadelphia Doctor Says.**

Pertinent instructions to public school teachers as to the manner in which they shall conduct themselves about the schoolroom so that they may be an example to their pupils were given by Dr. Edward Martin, member of the Philadelphia board of education, who presided at a health conference of principals of the public schools.

"Brace up, have a correct carriage and be able to look others in the face," Doctor Martin said to the several hundred teachers who attended the conference. He commented on the excellent carriage of the West Point cadets, and told the instructors that they should go with squared shoulders before their pupils.

During the Spanish-American war, while he was on inspection duty in the South, Doctor Martin said the standing of a regiment always could be predicted by looking at the officers who commanded it. If the officers walked erect and with vigor, the troops usually were like them.

All of the speakers admitted that since the institution of the course in physiology and hygiene the children came to school cleaner, behaved better and that much of the instruction given at school had been carried home to the parents.

**Want Beardless Soldiers.**

Domestic crises confront attested married men with beards. Before they present themselves to the British army, they will be required to remove that long cherished possession. "No beards" is the rule in the army, section 12 of the King's Regulations providing that the chin and underlip will be shaved, but not the upperlip. Whiskers, if worn, will be of moderate length. The result, according to a London paper is that attested married men with beards are faced with a grave domestic crisis. "My wife," said one bearded armleteer, "has never seen me without a beard. I was bearded when we first met. How do I know what she will think of me when she sees my chin?" Another bearded lategroup man intends to join in his beard and let the army authorities do the execution he has not the heart to wreak himself. He has a notably large and flowing beard. A military authority was firm on the point. "Men who join their groups would be well advised to leave their beards at home," he stated.

**Father's Obituary.**

"Well," sighed father today, "if I should die tomorrow I would want the newspapers to print this obituary; He was born 68 years ago, enjoyed life quite well during the first 10 years and then had to go to work and has worked likel ever since. The funeral will occur tomorrow." — Atchison Globe.

# Prince Albert gives smokers such delight, *because*

**—its flavor is so different and so delightfully good;**
**—it can't bite your tongue;**
**—it can't parch your throat;**
**—you can smoke it as long and as hard as you like without any comeback but *real* tobacco happiness!**

On the reverse side of every Prince Albert package you will read:

**"PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30TH, 1907"**

That means to you a lot of tobacco enjoyment. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

# PRINCE ALBERT

*the national joy smoke*

Copyright 1916 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

*YOU'LL find a cheery howdy-do on tap no matter how much of a stranger you are in the neck of the woods you drop into. For, Prince Albert is right there—at the first place you pass that sells tobacco! The toppy red bag sells for a nickel and the tidy red tin for a dime; then there's the handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors and the pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such bang-up trim all-the-time!*

PRINCE ALBERT
TOBACCO IS PREPARED FOR SMOKERS UNDER THE PROCESS DISCOVERED IN MAKING EXPERIMENTS TO PRODUCE THE MOST DELIGHTFUL AND WHOLESOME TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTE AND PIPE SMOKERS
PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30TH 1907
R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. U.S.A.
DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE

**in goodness and in pipe satisfaction is all we or its enthusiastic friends ever claimed for it!**

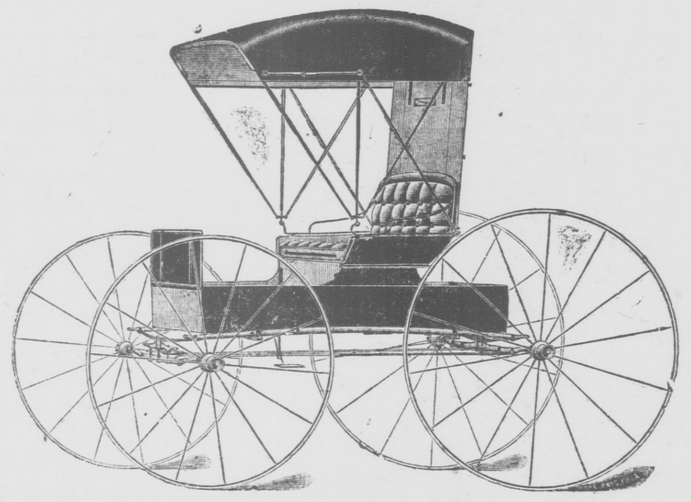
It answers every smoke desire you or any other man ever had! It is so cool and fragrant and appealing to your smokeappetite that you will get chummy with it in a mighty short time!

Will you invest 5c or 10c to prove out our say-so on the national joy smoke?

**R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.**

**This is the reverse side of the Prince Albert tidy red tin. Read this "Patented Process" message-to-you and realize what it means in making Prince Albert so much to your liking.**





**All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times**

# J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE


## NOTICE!

The Assessment of United School Districts, Nos. 60, 60½ and 94 is now complete, and a copy of the same is posted at the Town Commissioners' Office in the town of Middletown.

A committee of the Board of Education will sit the Academy in said town on Thursday, July 27th, 1916, at 2 P. M., to hear appeals and to make additions and corrections to said assessment


FOR SHERIFF
OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY
—1916—
Joshua Z. Crossland
OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED
Subject to the Decision of the Republican Voters.



## THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE

**For Young People**

New Business Home of Goldey College.

**What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?**

**GOLDEY COLLEGE CATALOGUE** has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

**GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.**


## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1916
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1916
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During JULY, 1916
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

**GEORGE E. RHODES,**
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26th, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

**HARRY S WOODKEEPER,**
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY.
During JULY, 1916.
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

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**W. S. MONEY,**
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred


## Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

**L. FROMKIN**
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.



SPECIAL ONE-DAY EXCURSIONS

# OCEAN CITY, MD. REHOBOTH, DEL. ATLANTIC CITY

FROM MIDDLETOWN

Thursdays, August 3, 17 and 31
ROUND **$1.50** TRIP
Special Through Train

Thursdays, August 10 and 24
ROUND **$1.50** TRIP
Special Through Train

Tuesday, August 8
ROUND **$2.00** TRIP
Special Through Train

TICKETS GOOD ONLY ON SPECIAL TRAIN IN EACH DIRECTION

For leaving time of Special Through Trains from all Stations, consult Hand Bills at Stations, or Ticket Agents

# PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

# EVERY DEPARTMENT OF FARM MUST BE WELL ORGANIZED FOR SUCCESS

## New Yorker Works Out Profitable Solution of Farm Problems in His Region—Started Enterprise Without Previous Experience to Aid Him—Always Weighed Advice Carefully and Measured It on Basis of His Own Conditions.

(By G. H. ALFORD, State Demonstration Agent, Maryland.)

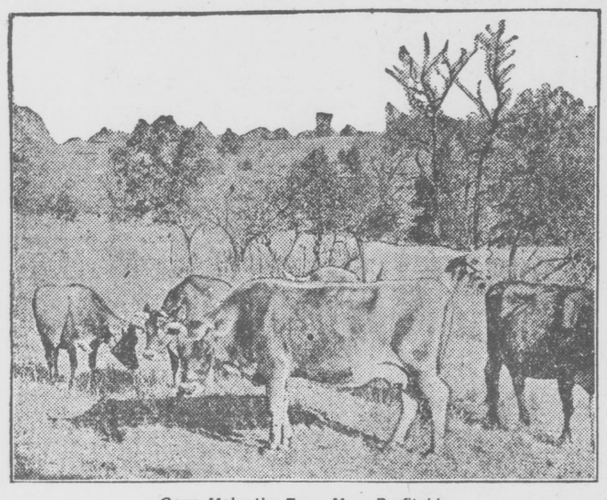
The purpose of this article is to emphasize the following facts: It is not enough to raise good crops or to secure large animal production; these must be economically secured. This is only accomplished when capital and labor are so adjusted to existing conditions that maximum yields are obtained at the lowest cost. To farm successfully every department must be well organized and must be coordinated with the others. Labor must be fully employed, capital must be well utilized, both quantity and quality of products must be secured, and the products must be well marketed. All these things come as the result of close attention to and a detailed knowlege of the business.

The reasons and at the same time the justification for recounting the experiences and the methods of any individual farmer, however successful he may be, lies in the fact that a definite illustration brings out the underlying principles most clearly and effectively. To most practical men the concrete appeals more strongly than the abstract. Especially is this true in the teaching of better farm management, because it is a comparatively new method of attacking farm problems which is not yet clearly defined. It is because Mr. L. J. English of Binghamton, N. Y., has worked out a profitable solution of farm problems in his region that his success is worthy of telling and of reading.

**Had No Experience.**

Mr. English purchased the farm in 1897. He had no previous farm experience to aid him in starting the enterprise. His new possession consisted of 162 acres of land, "more or less," with good buildings and all the stock, machinery and other equipment then on the farm. The stock consisted of three horses, 50 cows, 12 head of cattle and a few chickens. The ordinary equipment was left on the place, together with some hay, grain and roughage. About 90 acres of the farm lie in the broad, level valley, the remainder being on a slope too steep for cultivation, and on the top of a hill nearly 500 feet above the valley. About 30 acres of quite level and easily tillable land are on the hilltop, but it is difficult of access. For this entire property $16,000 was paid—$8,000 in cash and $8,000 as a mortgage. The land and buildings were valued at $12,000 and the stock and other movable equipment at $4,000.

The former owner had been in possession of the farm for 67 years. It had been profitable 30 or 40 years before, and had been recognized as a farm of considerable fertility. In the years immediately preceding its purchase by Mr. English, it had not paid expenses, to say nothing of the interest on the investment, and the neighborhood generally prophesied that the former owner would get the farm back on the mortgage in a few years. It was even said that there was a deliberate purpose in selling to one who had so little farm experience.



Cows Make the Farm More Profitable.

Youngsters Like These Soon Grow Into Profitable Cows.

**Had Little Capital.**

As can readily be imagined, Mr. English found himself in a rather difficult position when he took possession of the farm. He was practically without farming experience and had very little working capital. He had a rugged constitution, however, and had been brought up on hard work, so that he was not afraid of it. To the college and the agricultural press, and especially to the personal help and interest of one college professor, he ascribes all the success he has ever made. These forces stirred him to study his business and to use in every way possible the agencies at hand which would help him and which would aid him in obtaining a better knowledge of the principles of farming. He had observed that rapid progress was being made in every line of industry but agriculture, and he took a new interest in everything pertaining to better farming. Yet he never made the mistake of taking advice wholesale. It was always weighed carefully and measured in the light of his own conditions.

When Mr. English took stock of his resources he found that his income was practically confined to one source—dairying. Some cows were making a good profit; others were causing a daily loss. The fertility of the soil was maintained by the use of manure alone, and this went to produce feed crops for the cattle. Very little hay was sold. There was no systematic plan of crop production or rotation or definite method of soil improvement.

**System Had Faults.**

Such a system had several faults, the correction of which was early recognized as essential to success. Unprofitable cows were destroying the profit of the better ones. The limitation of the income to practically one source put upon that factor the entire burden of the farm expenses. Labor was poorly distributed and was of necessity frequently employed on unproductive enterprises in order to hold it for the dairy work, and this was unsatisfactory both to employer and men. No definite system of crop production was in use to provide the right proportion of each crop with the proper distribution of labor. The maintenance of fertility was expensive. All these things it was determined to remedy.

The first step to be taken was the improvement of the dairy. The performance of each cow was studied and the unprofitable ones disposed of. The next important step was to increase the sources of income by growing such other crops as the labor necessary for the dairy could handle without extra expense, or, in other words, to diversify the farming. The third, but by no means the least important step, was to be the development of a rotation that would improve the soil, furnish the maximum feed for the stock and provide a cash crop. These were taken up and carried out as rapidly as possible.

A herd of 50 fairly good cows was purchased with the farm, and at the start dairy products were about the only source of income. Gradually this has been changed, and at present, even though the dairy is an important part of the farm, attention is given to several lines. A purebred sire was included in the farm purchase. It has been the policy at all times to keep a purebred sire of good quality in the herd. The heifer calves from the best producing cows were grown and tested out for dairy production, the best being kept and the others discarded. In this way the quality and the producing power of the cows have been constantly increased. The herd today is uniform and able to produce results. Several cows have produced 60 pounds or more of milk a day and have maintained this record for continuous periods of from four to six months.

**Limiting Factors.**

Mr. English found that with this method the cows were the limiting factors in the profit. No matter how large the crop or what it was worth in the market, its value was measured entirely by what the cow could make out of it. If the price of the milk was low, so was the price of the crop. If the cow was a poor one, the price of the crop was still lower. Moreover, there was much time on this farm when the labor was not fully and profitably employed. The distribution of labor was so poor that the men could not be given steady employment by the year, and some difficulty was experienced in getting satisfactory labor. So this farmer wanted to add to his income without cutting down the income from milk, and by this means to secure a better distribution of labor.

Sugar beets were first tried, as a factory was then in operation at Binghamton. It was found that an average of from 10 to 20 tons of beets could be raised per acre, which brought $5 per ton. An average income of at least $75 per acre could thus be obtained, besides saving as many tops as there were beets sold. These were of considerable value as a succulent feed for the cows.

**Potatoes Were Next.**

The next crop tried was potatoes, and it proved to be so good a money-

Man's Greatest Benefactor—the Cow, She Pays Debts and Saves Home.

maker that it is now an annual crop. Irish Cobbler was the variety grown, and with good culture 300 to 350 bushels per acre were produced annually. As many as 5,000 bushels of potatoes are often grown on this farm in one season. The growing of these crops led to some direct sales in the city, and until the last year or two a small but profitable direct market-garden business was carried on. Potatoes and apples are still sold direct in the city.

The large cash sales from these crops as compared with grain and hay, early taught Mr. English the lesson which so many farmers are now learning to their advantage, namely, that it is cheaper to buy grain than to raise it when the land upon which grain is grown will yield much more—often double—the cash value of the grain in other crops. It is a simple economic proposition to decide which is cheapest—home-grown or purchased grain. Mr. English figured that he could raise enough sweet corn, potatoes, onions, or other similar crops to buy the grain which would have grown upon his land and still have a good margin left for profit.

Mr. English is an ardent advocate of the use of clover, both as a forage plant and as a soil improver. It is the key to success in his system of farming. His average crop of clover is about three tons per acre, and several times he has cut five tons per acre in two cuttings. Not only does it yield practically as well as alfalfa under his conditions, but it is regarded as equally valuable as a feed for cattle. For such he insists that the clover must be cut earlier than is the custom. He aims to cut it before much bloom appears. Despite the lower analysis of clover in digestible protein, his practical experience shows that it is as good a milk producer as alfalfa.

In addition to the grain ration mentioned, the cows on the farm receive a good feed of silage and all the clover hay they can consume.

**Noteworthy Farming.**

This facility of adapting his farming to the conditions of the season and the markets is one of the things which makes the farming of Mr. English so noteworthy.

In this rotation as now practiced, commercial fertilizer is used on potatoes only. From 500 to 600 pounds of a fertilizer containing 4 per cent of nitrogen, 6 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 10 per cent potash is almost always used, being applied with a potato planter. Tests have shown that fertilizers with corn were unprofitable under the conditions of this farm, but that manure gave very satisfactory results. Of all the land to be seeded to clover, 400 to 600 pounds of hydrated lime (this form is used because it is easiest to apply, though its first cost is higher than other forms) is applied once in three years. In all these applications no fixed rule is invariably followed, but the needs of the crops and the season are always considered. A definite system followed as closely as good judgment will permit is the very best kind of farming.

The results of 15 years' work along these lines has been the development of one of the most successful systems of farm management in the whole region.

Every cow in the dairy is now a profitable one. All the "boarders" have been dropped. Without materially increasing the expenses of the farm, the income has been practically doubled by supplemented receipts from the dairy and by cash crops for the city markets, especially potatoes.

While the income from the dairy has been increased, the expenses have been reduced by growing a larger part of the rations on the farm. Succulent feeds and feeds high in protein have made this possible, especially corn for silage and clover hay.

# CULL OUT WEAKLING CHICKS

### Never Breed From Fowl That Is Not Just "Full" of Vitality—Avoid "Crow" Head.

One decided aid to better vitality in the flocks is to never let a chick live that shows low vitality; "kill every weakling" should be the wide-awake poultryman's watchword, and never breed from a bird that is not just "full" of vigor and vitality—that is not in the most robust health. The indications of weakness and low vitality were considered, the conditions of the eye being one of the safest guides; a dull, lusterless eye is a certain sign of weak vitality. A long thin shank and thin body is another indication of weakness, and we should avoid a "crow" head—a long, thin head—that is a sure sign of lack of vitality and vigor.

**Doesn't Enlarge Profits.**

Enlarging the flock does not always enlarge the profits.

# ROOSTER THAT HEADS FLOCK

### If Only One Male Can Be Afforded Let That One Be the Best Possible to Obtain.

Do not suppose that any old rooster is good enough to fertilize the eggs of your hens or that what the hen is is what goes into the young bird. The rooster's potency is greater than is the hen's, and if you can afford only one good bird on the place, let that be the male that heads the flock.

# FOR HOT WEATHER

### SIMPLICITY IN CLOTHES IS NOW MUCH IN DEMAND.

### And Here Is Where the One-Piece Frock Justifies Its Continued Popularity—May Be Made at Home at Small Cost.

The woman who searches anxiously for clothes that can be slipped into easily in summer weather, avoiding the tedious accessories that are demanded by the usual method of midsummer dressing, finds the one-piece gown a joy, for it is built on one lining, and that of coarse white net which not only washes but is cool. She can slip the thing over the shoulders, adjust the girdle, and life is simplified. Only the inordinately vain or fastidious woman would imperil her nervous system by exhausting herself in the trifles of dress when the thermometer is making things unpleasant in the morning. Life may demand otherwise for certain hours and occasion, but in the house and before the afternoon, surely then, if at any time, woman should be free from the fret of adjusting a multitude of clothes on her person.

Another choice of hot weather frocks which is to be commended as it shows a normal attitude of mind as to what fabrics go with what temperatures, is for two-piece frocks of wash silk in narrow stripes. Blue, yellow, green and lavender against a white background are the selected colors.

The smart dressmakers are asking $75 for these costumes, including a belt of the material elaborated with pearl buttons, which seem to have suddenly found favor with those whom fashion clothes because France sent over a black satin coat with a cream lace skirt, the sides outlined with two rows of these white ornaments; but it is not even necessary for a woman to have an especially good seamstress to accomplish one of the "seventy-fives" at a third the price.

The blouse is cut like a mannish skirt with plaits in front and back, the sleeves ending in broad turnover cuffs of white silk; the shirt is slightly full at the waist, and laid in broad horizontal tucks around the figure; the hem clears the floor by so many inches that one wonders if we are to wait until autumn is established by the calendar before we see the return of the heralded long even skirt. The collar is a sweeping affair of white silk that rolls well down over the chest.

White Voile With Embroidered Serge Vest.

These gowns have taken the place of the ever popular jersey cloth in the wardrobe of several women who have monotony in the wearying repetition of the same fabric, usually made up in the same manner. And an excellent quality of wash silk is one of the materials which never leave regrets.

(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

# TAKE PROPER CARE OF EYES

### No Woman Can Be Really Beautiful Who Neglects This Most Important of Duties.

Most of us neglect our eyes until they are in such a dangerous state that we must care for them. How many read in poor light, sleep with the light streaming in on the eyes or strain them in the sunlight when bathing at the seashore or motoring!

How many of you bathe the eyes daily?

The daily eye bath is one of the most important and essential parts of every person's life. None would live in a house with unwashed windows. But we will go year after year without washing the windows of the soul.

When one considers how a clear, sparkling eye adds to the attractiveness of a face, one realizes that the best of care should be given this sensitive organ.

I am told by physicians that indigestion, nervousness, headache and other ailments are often the result of weak, strained or tired eyes. Many women do not know their eyes are not normal; many are too vain to wear glasses. They prefer to disrupt and upset the entire system rather than wear a pair of glasses because they look better without them. If the trouble is taken in time the glasses need never be worn in public.

The eye bath should be taken in the morning and before retiring. The eye cup fits over the open eye and the water will wash it out. Soft or distilled water should be used. A pinch of salt thoroughly diluted strengthens the eye and rests it. Or boric acid is also a good eye wash. The cup must be well cleansed before using on either eye. Sometimes one eye will be infected while the other is quite well and the eye cup will carry the infection. Under no conditions should more than one person use the cup. If one can spare the time after washing the eyes it is wise to lay a damp cloth over them and lie down for ten minutes.

When reading one should always sit so that the light comes from the back or over the left shoulder. The book or paper should be held about two feet away. If one must hold the book nearer or farther away to read with comfort an eye specialist should be visited.

I want to remind you of the danger for those who rub the eye with the hands or fingers or handkerchief. Many causes of eye trouble can be traced to them.—Chicago News.

# PETER PAN HAT

The model is a charming one in a combination of straw and velvet. The lower part of the high crown is of velvet. The upper part is of fine-woven straw. Two ribbon feathers are jauntily slipped into slits on either side of the hat.

**For Young Girls.**

In the evening the more diaphanous the dresses of the young girls, the more becoming they are, and scarves of tulle of every color are twisted round the figure and neck, just as a pretty woman knows so well how to adjust them with the most satisfactory results.

**Petticoats With Yokes.**

Petticoats are now being made with deep pointed yokes upon which are set net or thin silk foundations ruffled right down to the hem. A few of these petticoats are slightly stiffened, but most of them have merely a heavy cord around the bottom and a width of hair lace.

# FASHION NOTES

Coarse rush straws are particularly appropriate for country hats.

New are the sailor hats of pink or blue linen bound with ribbon.

Some of the new hats are trimmed with tiny flat baskets of flowers.

Period style brooches go very well with the present quaint frocks.

Organdie gowns are trimmed with beads and with velvet and flowers.

May flowered delaine and blue taffeta make a charming combination.

Petticoats of net with flounces finished with flowered ribbon are very full and cool looking.

Flowers, fruit, animals and landscapes are now painted by hand on hats, stockings and gowns.

A frock made of white material dotted with blue spots and trimmed with blue ribbon is ideal for a summer afternoon.

Polka dotted leather is one of the novelties, not too successful in point of beauty, but in some cases, with an air of smartness. Black varnished leather is dotted with white or green or bright blue or other sharply contrasting color and made up either with plain black leather or with black silk, sometimes with silk of the color of the dot.

White serge and white gabardine outing suits made with three-quarter or even seven-eighths coats are numerous, and with these the makers often provide skirts kilted all around.

A stunning cape to wear over lingerie dresses at the shore is of bright red, blue or yellow bolivia, vicuna or velour delaine. This cape is simply a very wide circular cape which drops nearly to the hem of the short dress and is gathered on to a wide sash, which has long ends. So when it is drawn up round the neck it makes a muffler which goes about the throat several times. This cape is most artistic when it is worn as if it were simply thrown about the shoulders, the collar sash ends crossed in front and fastened under the cape behind.

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

Today is your day and mine;
The only day we have;
The day in which we play our part.
What our part may signify in the great world we may not understand,
But we are here to play it, and now is our time.
—David Starr Jordan.

**SALAD COMBINATIONS.**

When combining vegetables in a salad it is a good plan to arrange each vegetable separately upon the serving dish, pour the dressing over all and toss and mix or toss each in the dressing and keep each separate upon the serving dish.

Using lettuce as a background, tomatoes cut in halves and sprinkled with chopped onion or chives.

Lettuce, molded spinach and finely chopped beets.

Lettuce and pepper grass. Lettuce, shredded onion and freshly roasted peanuts, crushed with a rolling pin until like coarse crumbs, served with French dressing. Lettuce, sweet red pepper, sliced pecans or almonds.

Lettuce with tomato stuffed with chopped cucumber and onion.

Lettuce with tomatoes stuffed with peas or string beans and finely chopped chives.

Lettuce shredded tomatoes and shredded green peppers.

Shredded lettuce, walnuts, and almonds or cooked chestnuts sliced.

Lettuce, cream cheese in slices, with chopped pimentos.

Lettuce with cottage cheese and boiled dressing, sprinkled with chopped chives.

Lettuce, with cauliflower, string beans, and shredded pimentos.

Lettuce and cress, artichoke slices and tarragon, finely chopped.

Shredded cabbage, nuts and green peppers.

Shredded lettuce, Brussels sprouts and chopped pepper.

Watercress, peppergrass and French dressing.

Cucumbers sliced with new onions.

Watercress, diced, boiled beets and olives.

Cauliflower with string beans and beets in fancy shapes. Arrange each vegetable by itself, breaking the cauliflower into flowerets, surround with lettuce.

Radishes, sliced in paper-thin slices, cucumbers and onions served with French dressing on lettuce.

When making French dressing have a small piece or two of ice in the salad bowl as you mix the dressing, this insures a thick rich dressing. The addition of tomato sauce, tobasco or worcestershire sauce, add variety.

Head lettuce sprinkled with roquefort and served with French dressing makes a most tasty salad.

The worlds in which we live are two—
The world I am and the world I do,
The worlds in which we live at heart are one,
The world I am, the fruit of I have done
And underneath these worlds of flower and fruit,
The world I love, the only living root.
—Henry Van Dyke.

**LOBSTER DISHES.**

First get your lobster. The canned variety will do very well but the freshly cooked is vastly better, which is true of most foods.

**Hawaiian Lobster Curry**—Grate a coconut and set it aside to soak an hour in a pint of milk. Saute half an onion and a clove of garlic, finely minced, in one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter; add one and a half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, and the same amount of curry powder; when well mixed, add the milk strained from the coconut gradually, and when it boils up once the meat from a two-pound lobster. Salt and pepper to taste.

**Lobster a la Bechamel.**—Cut the meat from two lobsters or dice as preferred. Make a sauce using butter flour seasonings and a cupful each of cream and stock. Add the lobster and when well heated, add the yolks of four eggs, mixed with a little of the sauce. Use four tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, a grating of nutmeg and salt and pepper to taste. Add the lobster and when hot serve at once.

**Lobster a la Poulette.**—Make a sauce, a third of a cupful of butter, a third of a cupful of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of paprika and a fourth of a teaspoonful of white pepper, a cupful of cream and a cupful of well seasoned chicken stock. When all are well blended add the juice of half a lemon, very slowly. Add a pint of lobster meat and two hard boiled eggs, cut the whites in rings and put the yolks through a sieve, using them as a garnish. Serve the lobster on bits of buttered toast or thin crackers, with the circles of white and the powdered yolks sprinkled over the dish.

**Plain Lobster.**—Pour three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice over the meat of a lobster, season with salt and pepper. Put three tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, when hot add the lobster. Serve when hot.

Nellie Maxwell

**Profit by Mistakes.**

Mistakes should be stepping stones, not stopping stones. They should encourage us to try again, and not to make us feel like giving up.

**Two Foolish Things.**

To try and cram a wagonload of work into a bushel basket of time is as bad as to loaf for a day over a half hour's job.

**Typewriter on the Farm.**

A typewriter can be made as useful on a farm as an automobile.

No bother to get summer meals with these on hand

Vienna Style Sausage and Potted Meats

Libby's

Just open and serve. Excellent for sandwiches.

*Insist on Libby's at your grocer's.*

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

THE HIGH QUALITY SEWING MACHINE
NEW HOME
NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME
Write for free booklet "Points to be considered before purchasing a Sewing Machine." Learn the facts.
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or sent express paid for $1.00
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

No other toilet soap is as efficient in clearing the complexion of blemishes. The sulphur

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Purifies
(All Druggists.)
Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c, all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.


# TALES LIKED BY STRATHCONA

### Great Scotchman Highly Pleased by Anecdotes That Dealt With the Country of His Birth.

Lord Strathcona was fond of stories of his Scottish countrymen. One that pleased him highly I have heard often repeat, says Mr. Beckles Willson, in "The Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal."

A Scot was once boasting that Scotch apples were far better than the Canadian variety.

"Really!" exclaimed his friend, "you can't mean that!"

"I do mean it," was the response; "but I must premeese that for my ain taste I prefer them soor and hard."

One story told of his native town delighted him, although he professed incredulity. The superintendent of the Forres Sabbath school had prepared a list of questions for the junior class: Name the strongest man; the wisest man; the meekest man. Only one child, a cynical little elf she was, answered correctly: Samson, Solomon, Moses. All the others wrote or printed opposite the queries the name of the hero of their hearts—Lord Strathcona. There might be stronger and wiser and meeker men, but the junior class was not "acquainted wi' 'em."—Youth's Companion.

**His Inheritance.**

Askitt—Did young Dodge inherit anything from his father?

Noitt—Yes, I believe he inherited the old man's desire to avoid work.


Grape-Nuts

embodies the full, rich nutriment of whole wheat combined with malted barley. This combination gives it a distinctive, delicious flavor unknown to foods made from wheat alone.

Only selected grain is used in making Grape-Nuts and through skillful processing it comes from the package fresh, crisp, untouched by hand, and ready to eat.

Through long baking, the energy producing starches of the grain are made wonderfully easy of digestion.

A daily ration of this splendid food yields a marvelous return of health and comfort.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

# WHO'S GOT THE MONEY

### In Four Staples Alone the Farmers of Western Canada Produced 408 Million Dollars in 1915.

The Calgary (Alberta) printers have a house organ, called "The Magnet," and in its columns a few weeks ago appeared an article entitled "Who's Got the money?" It was cleverly written, and but for its length, the writer would have been pleased to have copied the article in its entirety. The purpose for which this article is published, however, that of letting the readers of the paper know of the great progress that is being made in agriculture in Western Canada, will be served by copying a portion of the article. Many of the readers of this paper doubtless have friends in one of the three provinces—Manitoba Saskatchewan or Alberta, and they will be interested in feeling that their friends are enjoying a portion of the wealth that has come to Western Canada farmers as a result of careful tilling of a soil prodigal in everything that goes to make good grain, cattle, horses, hogs and sheep.

Reproducing from the article:

The government does not produce money. It can stamp "One Dollar" on a slip of white paper, and we accept it at a dollar's worth, but neither the paper nor the printing are worth a copper. What gives it value is the promise of the people of Canada which stands behind the printed slip, and our faith in that promise.

Now do you know who's got the money?

Let us put it into figures. The farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba last year raised 342,948,000 bushels of wheat. If we take for an average 85 cents a bushel in Manitoba, 81 cents in Saskatchewan, and 79 cents in Alberta the season's wheat crop was worth $280,629,000. Add to this an oat crop of 334,840,000 bushels, worth $95,457,000; a barley crop of 35,254,200 bushels, worth $15,871,000, and a flax crop of 10,559,000 bushels worth $15,843,000, and you find that on these four staples alone the farmers of Western Canada produced a wealth of $407,800,000.

Please note that this wealth is in money. It is not in real estate at inflated values, industrial stocks that are half water and the rest air, fictitious goodwills or unsaleable merchandise. It is in hard cash, or—which is better—hard wheat.

These figures are only for the staple grain productions. They do not include the millions of dollars represented by the live stock and dairying industries, or the additional millions included in the root, fruit, and garden crops. The creameries of Saskatchewan, for instance produced more buttermilk and ice cream last year than their total production amounted to six years ago. The milk, butter, and cheese production of Alberta for 1915 was valued at over eleven million dollars. The potato crop of the three provinces was worth five millions and a half. Corn and alfalfa—comparatively new crops, charged with tremendous possibilities—amounted to over a round million. Even honey—you didn't know we raised honey (the bee kind) in this country, did you? Manitoba produced 105,000 pounds in 1915, and there isn't a bee in the province that doesn't swear he's a better honey-sorter than anything in California or Washington.

That's where the money is; in the jeans of our honest friend the farmer, who was too slow to get into the cities when the rest of us saw short-cuts to wealth; who hadn't imagination enough to think a man can make money without earning it, and who was too dull to know that hard work is foolish. Well, he has the laugh now. Likewise the money.—Advertisement.

He has no force with men who has no faith in himself.


# WOMAN HAD NERVOUS TROUBLE

### Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

West Danby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life until I took

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time, as we live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with their help, so it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten year old daughter came and it helped me a lot. I have also had my oldest girl take it and it did her lots of good. I keep it in the house all the time and recommend it."—Mrs. DEWITT SINCEBAUGH, West Danby, N. Y.

Sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, backache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.


W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 31-1916

# DAIRY FACTS

## INFECTION CAUSE OF GARGET

### Germs Gain Entrance Through Teat Duct—Bacteria Do Little Harm—Observations to Note.

(By I. E. NEWSOM, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

At one time it was thought that garget was due to mechanical injury to the udder, and while this cause cannot be entirely eliminated, it seems evident from all recent work that practically all cases are due to infection, the germs gaining entrance through the teat duct.

It is well known that sterile milk is not to be had even when removed under the most rigid precautions. This indicates that germs are to be found in the udder most of the time. Under ordinary circumstances these bacteria do little harm, but occasionally a harmful one gets in and sets up severe inflammation. This is especially likely

High-Producing Dairy Cow.

to be the case at about the time of freshening, or during the time the cow is drying up. At both periods there is an accumulation of milk that is not drawn out regularly and consequently it forms a good medium in which bacteria can live. When there is much accumulation of milk, milking should be done in order to get out these foreign organisms before they become harmful. While it is not necessary at the time of drying up to encourage milk production by milking dry, yet it is much better to milk out a small quantity so as to get all of the organisms out of the sinus, than it is to allow it to accumulate for several days.

## DOUCHE IS OFTEN NECESSARY

### Plan Outlined for Treating Cows for Sterility and Abortion—Good Solution in Use.

Frequently the dairyman finds it necessary to use a vaginal douche as a treatment for abortion and sterility troubles. The following method is recommended for such cases:

Secure a large galvanized pail, four to six gallons in capacity according to the size of the herd, and fit it with a stop-cock. Buy a pure gum horse stomach tube and fit it to the stop-cock. Elevate the pail until it is about three feet above the cow so that the liquid will flow freely. This can be readily done by making use of the feeding and litter track if there is one in the barn. When ready to use the apparatus, insert the stomach tube into the vagina, open the stopcock and allow the douching solution to flow into it by gravity until it is completely filled. A very good solution to use is a 1 to 2,500 or 3,000 parts of permanganate of potash and water.

## SEPARATING A THICK CREAM

### Skimming High-Test Product Leaves More Skim Milk on Farm for Hogs, Calves and Fowls.

Farmers will make more money by separating a reasonably thick cream than a thin cream. Skimming high-test cream leaves more skim milk on the farm to feed to the hogs, calves and chickens. Skim milk utilized in this way has a feeding value of about 35 cents per hundred, while if the milk is left in the cream, nothing is realized.

The butter maker usually wants a cream testing around 35 or 44 per cent butterfat. In the winter, if the cream is above 40 per cent it is rather difficult to get the cream all out of one can into another or into a vat. Cream testing about 35 per cent in the winter and 40 per cent in the summer is right for buttermaking.

## COWS ARE DAIRY MACHINES

### If They Fail to Produce Profits Something Is Wrong—Usually It Is Raw Material.

The cows on the dairy farm represent the equipment that produces a profit. If they fail something must be wrong. They are the machines. The feed is the raw material, the milk or butterfat is the finished product.

If the machines are efficient and the finished product is not all that can be desired, the trouble must be with the raw material.

**Successful Dairyman.**

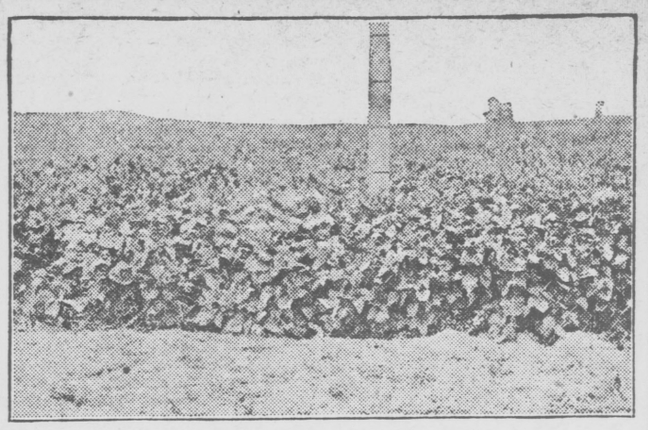
The successful dairyman is the man who likes the work of feeding, milking and performing the little things essential to the cow's comfort and contentment.

**Cows Don't Enjoy Mud.**

Place bridges across the creeks in the cow pasture and you will have less work at milking time. The cows don't enjoy wading through the mud.

Paint all the buildings; use the best paint you can afford—but use paint.

## ACCOMPLISH SOMETHING WITHOUT CAPITAL



Field of Cowpeas, an Inexpensive Fertilizing Agent.

In "Some Outstanding Factors in Profitable Farming" Department of Agriculture 1915 Yearbook), J. S. Cates discusses the problem of the poor man on poor land, and outlines in brief a plan whereby the man on impoverished land can "substitute time and labor for capital" and get a start on the high road to success by the use of legume crops. He says:

"A vast number of American farmers are making their homes on impoverished land and are practically without working capital. The outstanding factors in profitable farming, in such cases, consist in a study of what to do with what they already have.

"It is vastly important from a national welfare standpoint, to point out means whereby the now well-to-do farmer can increase his earnings. It is essential to good citizenship, however, that the man with meager capital, living on an impoverished farm, be shown the way to make a reasonable competence sufficient to provide for the education of his children. The only opportunity for the farmer located on poor land, having no capital to speak of, is to substitute his time and labor for capital. His first problem is to develop soil fertility. The only known broadly applicable method of making poor land rich without extensive capital is through legumes and sod crops. Many farmers are not able to buy legume seed. In practically all regions, however, some class of legume seed can be home grown, and from the very small quantity required to seed say one acre, the poor-land farmer can, in a short time, be producing enough seed to supply his whole needs. He can, in many cases, with great profit, have a surplus for sale."

## DEATH OF CHICKENS LAID TO ROSE BUGS

### Expert of Connecticut Station Accumulates Data to Justify Accusation.

The New Jersey station advises that for many years rose bugs have been accused of causing the death of chickens by poisoning. Recently G. H. Lamson of the Connecticut station has accumulated data to show this accusation is justified. Mr. Lamson used at least 150 chickens of various ages in his experiments. He fed these birds either with the rose bugs or with an extract prepared by soaking their crushed bodies in distilled water. It was found that from 15 to 20 rose bugs were sufficient to kill a chicken one week old, that 25 to 40 killed the three-weeks-old birds, and that the ten-weeks-old specimens were rarely destroyed by the maximum number they would consume. It was also found that small chickens died within a few hours after being fed on the extract. Older chickens of greater weight, when fed a small quantity of the extract, lived but showed signs of poisoning. Larger doses resulted in their death.

## BUY BEST GRADE OF OIL FOR MACHINERY

### Lubricant for Gas Tractor Must Have Sufficient "Body" to Withstand Friction.

(By D. B. STEFFINS, Engineering Department of South Dakota State College.)

Use the best grade of gas engine cylinder oil obtainable in the gas tractor. The oil must have sufficient "body" to withstand the friction and high temperature of the cylinder and piston. It must also be an oil that when burned will deposit the least possible amount of carbon. Oil that works while the engine burns gasoline will not always give satisfactory results when using kerosene or some less volatile fuel due to the higher temperature of the piston and cylinder walls. When using kerosene as a fuel, a very high fire-test lubricating oil should be used. Never use steam cylinder or ordinary machine oil in cylinder lubrication, as it will burn and cause the engine to lose power.

## OVERCOME WEAKNESS OF LEGS IN CHICKS

### Trouble in Young Fowls Generally Caused by Too Much Protein or Excessive Heat

Leg weakness in chickens is caused by feeding the young chicks too much protein or by too much heat in the brooder, according to W. A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State agricultural college. It is somewhat similar to rickets in children.

In case the brooder is overheated, reduce the temperature but not to a degree that will make the chicks uncomfortable. In case the difficulty is caused through excess of protein, increase the ash by feeding oyster shells. Leg weakness is generally overcome when conditions are changed by proper feeding methods.

**Business Farming.**

"One-eighth of farming is science, three-eighths are art and one-half is business," is a classic quotation by Dr. Seaman Knapp, for years one of the leading men of the United States department of agriculture at Washington.

**Experiments With Sheep.**

Probably the latest thing in experiment stations is an exclusive sheep experiment plant now being established by the federal government in Idaho.

## PLOWING AND HARROWING.

1. Develop and maintain a suitable home for the root systems of the crop plant.
2. Increase the soil humus by thoroughly working in organic matter. This favors the growth of soil "yeast" and increases the ability of the soil to hold water.
3. Control the amount and movement of soil moisture.
4. Provide an abundant supply of air for the use of the plant roots.
5. Preserve plant food and moisture by destroying the weeds.
6 Prevent soil loss through surface washing.

## REASONS FOR CREAM THAT WON'T CHURN

### Sometimes Due to Bacteria That Get Into Milk Utensils—Cause of Tainted Milk.

There is no satisfactory explanation that always holds good for cream that foams up and makes about twice its former bulk and is finally thrown away in disgust after the housewife has churned it for hours without the slightest sign of butter. Sometimes it is due to certain bacteria that may get into the milk utensils or into the cream.

More often it is some organic peculiarity of the cow herself and manifests itself usually after the first half of the lacteal period. Where the cow has freshened again the trouble may never reappear or it may become chronic, in which case the cow should be sold.

Tainted milk is often traced to feed or some kind of weeds or grass the cow is eating and sometimes to flavors and odors absorbed from the air at milking time or in the milkhouse or cellar. The exact cause of these things is impossible to determine at a distance and sometimes a skilled observer right on the ground can't find it.

## CO-OPERATION BASIS OF BETTER DAIRYING

### Foundation of Profitable Business Is in Co-Operative Creamery—Prices Vary.

(By R. M. WASHBURN, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

The foundation of profitable dairying in Minnesota is in the co-operative creamery. If the time ever comes when true competition ceases and dairymen find themselves in the position of those in some of the southwestern states, the business of producing milk and dairy stock will be severely handicapped.

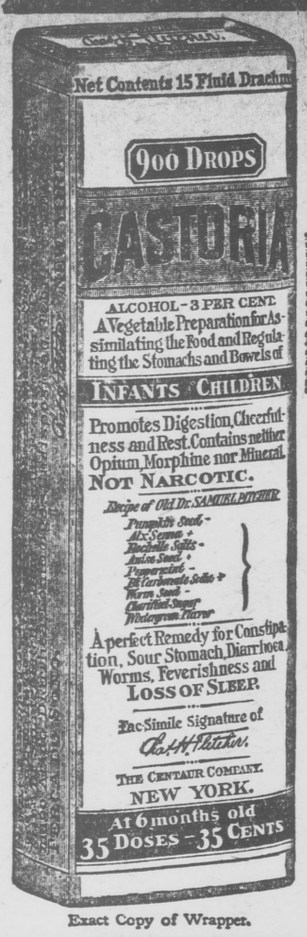
Some creameries in the state are paying from five to eight cents a pound more for butterfat than others, though all have the same market in which to sell their butter. The causes of difference in the prices are the quality of the butter and efficiency in the management of the business. Machinery better suited to the needs of the establishment or a buttermaker better qualified to do this work well might improve the quality of the product.

**Long-Lived Trees.**

Of all our fruit trees, the apple tree makes the greatest fight for longevity. As long as an old tree has any living bark, the effort for new growth of wood and of an effort toward usefulness is evident.

**Clean Seed.**

Unless the grain for both sowing and feeding is cleaned of weed seed, each succeeding year will show more and more weeds. Many an entire farm has become almost depleted from this cause alone.



Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For

Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.


**Bane Eternal.**

One of the bright young journalists of the city, who has a keen eye for the foibles, follies and sufferings of human nature, remarked confidentially the other day to this column "that the hardest thing in summer time which lovely woman knows is unobtrusively to keep the shine from off her nose."


## WHY SUFFER SKIN TROUBLES

### When a Postcard Will Bring Free Samples of Cuticura?

Which give quick relief for all itching, burning, disfiguring skin troubles. Bathe with the Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected part. They stop itching instantly and point to speedy healment often when all else fails.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.


**Wonders of Science.**

A camera man working for the educational department of a film company met an old farmer coming out of a house in one of the Middle states, and explained his presence on the place thus:

"I have just been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm."

"Did you catch any of my laborers in motion?" asked the old man curiously.

"Sure, I did!"

The farmer shook his head reflectively, and then said:

"Science is a wonderful thing!"


**Nothing Relieves Tender, Aching Feet** like a hot foot bath with Johnson's Foot Soap. Composed of Borax, Bran and Iodine. At Druggists or sent postpaid for 25c by Thos. Gill Soap Co., 711 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Adv.


**Overrefinement.**

William Dean Howells, the novelist, was talking about a poet.

"His work is overrefined, overdelicate, overnice," he said.

"In short, his work reminds me of the young husband who said to his bride, at the end of the honeymoon:

"'Darling, I'll have to leave you every morning hereafter to go to business; but, to make the parting less abrupt, I'll no longer take the 8:15 express, as I used to do—I'll take the 8:20 slow accommodation.'"


**IF YOU OR ANY FRIEND**
Suffer with Rheumatism or Neuritis, acute or chronic, write for my FREE BOOK on Rheumatism—Its Cause and Cure. Most wonderful book ever written, it's absolutely FREE. Jesse A. Case, Dept. C. W., Brockton, Mass.—Adv.


**Wished Him Well.**

John G. Zepp of the circuit court, who is known to his friends as "Jack," tells one about a negro funeral oration which he overheard:

"The preacher, who was wearing the conventional silk high hat, white vest and Prince Albert coat, didn't believe in being stingy with his blessings. He began by blessing the corpse, then he blessed the pallbearers, the members of the family of the 'dear departed brother,' the mourners, the neighbors, and everybody, in fact, he could think of, and ended with this exhoration:

"An' 'good Lord, be merciful and bless Mistah Miller, the undertaker, and may his business evah be prosperous."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

**Badly Wanted.**

Friends of Billy Sunday, the revivalist, tell a story illustrative of his repartee.

Mr. Sunday was on the Trenton train one day when a man near him began to drink out of a bottle. Noisy at first, the man after three or four drinks became quite unbearable. The revivalist launched at him an eloquent sermon on intemperance.

At the sermon's end the drinker looked at Mr. Sunday steadily and said:

"I'd like to give you a good punch in the nose."

"My friend," the revivalist answered, "charity begins at home. Never give away what you want yourself."—Washington Star.

**Proof Positive.**

Gyer—That grocer on the corner is a regular sandbagger.

Myer—How do you know?

Gyer—I bought a 25-pound sack of his sugar the other day.


## AGENTS—WE GIVE YOU A BUSINESS

and finance it. $12 to $20 a day. Have nothing to sell you. Improved Stock Powder Co., Dillsburg, Pa.


## BOTH MASTER AND SERVANT

### Canoe a True Friend of Man, Only Calling for Expert Handling in Its Management.

The canoe is as old as time, and has never wandered very far from the primitive idea, says a writer in All Outdoors. Alien-hearted, it takes its place in the busy water world of today, a sign of barbarian supremacy of line. Man has turned to it in his extreme need, and has found it in one form or another at the far North, on the equator and in the southern seas, and it has given him, in return for proper management, the stanch-hearted comradeship asked of it at any imperiled moment. Rightly handled, the canoe is perfectly safe. The light draft and the buoyant resultant upward rise to the seas, and the perpetual demand of perfect poise make it a thing for the finer intelligence, and keep you alive to the need of the moment. An old and picturesque character who had canoed on many waters, said that he had fared well on all voyages until his canoe had "scented a rapid," and then no man could hold her. Breaking loose from all spirit of control, she was off after that falling water, even taking a daisy field cross lots in her tumultuous race. His fabulous story holds a grain of truth.

Each canoe you handle has its own temperament, and there must needs be a period of adjustment between you. First of all, show that you have no fear, for there is a heady willfulness oftentimes in that beautiful curve of the bow, something of the animal nature that needs a quick understanding and a short curb of power.

**Used Many Deadly Weapons.**

She went down into her cellar for a jar of pickled watermelon rind and what should she find coiled up on the floor and ready to strike but a genuine garter snake of fearsome aspect and most threatening demeanor. She killed it with no other weapon than a mop, a hoe-handle, an old flat-iron, an empty crock and a board from one of the fruit shelves.

**Just Like Swine.**

Little Lemuel—Say, paw, what does it mean when a man takes the lion's share?

Paw—It's a polite way people have of insinuating that he is acting like a hog, son.

Leisure is the few seconds' rest a man gets at home while his wife is hunting up something else for him to do.


## PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.


Every man believes there is a reward laid up in heaven for him, but he is never in a hurry to claim it.


## DO YOU NEED A KIDNEY REMEDY?

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, it may be found just the remedy you need. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle healing herbal compound—a physician's prescription which has proved its great curative value in thousands of the most distressing cases according to reliable testimony.

All druggists in 50c and $1.00 sizes.

You may have a sample size bottle of this always reliable preparation by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.—Adv.


**Some Inducement.**

"You know Mrs. Terror, whose husband fell into the river the other day?" interrogated Jones.

"Yes; a regular virago," said Smith.

"Well, she has offered twenty pounds reward for his body," remarked Jones.

"And yet she hadn't a good word to say for him when he was alive."

"Aye," acquiesced Jones; "but you mustn't forget that he wore a gold watch and chain and two diamond rings."

**Druggist's Hard Luck.**

An amateur poultryman received a shipment of fancy perfume atomizers for the holiday trade.

After he had tried a few on his friends and had arranged the stock on the shelves he went home to say good night to his hens and to gather what eggs had been laid during the day.

He reached into one nest and felt fur, which turned out to be fur of a genuine willow pussy in the full flush and vigor of young pussyhood.

He says he didn't mind his experience in the chicken coop half so much as he does the foolish comments of business acquaintances who keep talking about "faunal atomizers."

**No Complaints.**

Secretary Daniels was talking about the splendid morale of the American navy.

"Take the matter of work," he said. "The men work like Trojans. Nowhere does such an endless round of work go on as in our navy.

"I asked a boy apprentice once if he had any complaints to make.

"'No, sir,' the boy answered, looking up from his work. 'No, sir; no complaints. Only it's like this, sir—they keep on making you keep on.'"


## For Ten—

A package of **New Post Toasties** provides servings for ten people—a delicious breakfast dish—corn flakes with new form and new flavour.

**New Post Toasties** are known by tiny bubbles raised on each flake by the quick, intense heat of the new process of manufacture.

They bear the full, true flavour of prime, white Indian corn, not found in corn flakes of the past; and they are not "chaffy" in the package; and they don't mush down when milk or cream is added, like ordinary corn flakes.

Try some dry—a good way to test the flavour, but they are usually served with rich milk or cream—

# New Post Toasties

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

# GETTING A START

By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

### LEARN TO DO BY DOING.

Theory and book learning are not of secondary importance. They occupy major positions in every form of education. Without them experience would not be well founded.

Thinking and planning begin in theory, but are valuable only if they go beyond theory and enter practice.

The dreamer, even though he may possess marvelous talents, remains a theorist, and little that he does accomplishes anything. He begins and does not finish.

The best way to learn to do a thing is to do it, or to try to do it, even though the first result may be unfinished and near to worthless.

The pencil draft, born in the mind, needs "inking in," so to speak, and those finishing touches which enable one to build something from it. Exact though it may be, it does not prove its reliability until that which it represents is actually done.

Many a young man equipped with a technical education enters the world of business feeling that his diploma entitles him to immediate recognition and to a high position. This knowledge, which the school has given him, is the best foundation he can have; for, if he has been a good student, he is equipped for accomplishment. If, however, he expects this theoretical and partially practical training to obtain for him a commanding position at the start, he is sure to be disappointed. He has done well. He began right. He has in him a knowledge which may be of untold benefit to him, yet this school or book education, valuable as it is, needs working out in the shop of trade or the office of business, where he will learn to do by doing.

However liberal the school may be, it is only the beginning of his education. It simply equips him to handle himself to better advantage. He then goes out into the practical world, and, with this more or less theoretical knowledge, attempts to do things. When he has done these things, he has added to his academic knowledge that experience which, combined with what goes before it, makes him more proficient than he would have been if he had enjoyed either one without the other.

Therefore, I say to you, young man, get all the school education that you can use to advantage. Realize the value of a technical training, whether it is in mechanics or in business. Learn the theory, and then practice on that theory.

Learn to do by doing, even though what you do may be full of faults. Your mistakes, if properly treated, will be stepping-stones to accomplishment. Keep on doing, however, looking upon each experiment or action as a part of your training, which training should continue as long as you live, for you never will reach proficiency, nor will you ever approach it, if you forget to learn while you are doing.

There is no place in this world for the fellow who will not learn, or who thinks that he has finished his education.

Business never graduates its pupils. They are in school forever.

## GOES BACK TO ARISTOPHANES

### Punctuation System Said to Have Been First Employed by Famous Greek Philosopher.

The punctuation marks which separate and conclude sentences and thereby simplify the perusal of what is written are said to have been first employed by Aristophanes. The system devised by him was not, however, generally known, and soon fell again into complete oblivion. It was nearly a thousand years before a similar attempt was again made. It was in the time of Charles the Great that punctuation marks were again introduced into writing at the instigation of the distinguished linguists Warnefried and Alcuin. These signs also, however, fell into disuse. The present system of punctuation, now used in all modern languages with but insignificant variations, was introduced in the first half of the fifteenth century by a Venetian printer named Aldus Manutius. He is the real father of our punctuation marks, of the full stop, comma, semicolon, colon, question and exclamation marks, apostrophe and inverted commas. Manutius' system was adopted later by all printers until it finally established itself throughout Europe.

### Fortunate.

"Did you enjoy your 1,000-mile motor boat trip?"

"Yes. We had a fine time."

"You must have been lucky."

"So we were. We traveled all but 200 miles of the distance in a Pullman."

### Likely to Get Out.

Strawber—Why do you think you will have any trouble in keeping the engagement secret?

Singerly—I had to tell the girl, didn't I?—Puck.

### Never Mind the Rest.

"A 16-page letter from Tom! Oh, what does he say?" "He says he's going to call this afternoon."—Life.

### Mr. Pester Is Unkind.

"Does your niece sing?" "That is what she calls it," replied old P. G. Pester. "I don't know why."—Judge.

### Healthy New Zealand.

New Zealand has an annual death rate of less than 1 per cent.

## TOWNSEND

Mrs. Clara Knotts is visiting John Knotts and family, near Wilmington.

Harry Hart, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with his mother Mrs. G. M. D. Hart.

Leroy Lockerman and family, of Delmar, spent the week-end with their parents here.

John Townsend, Jr., of Easton, Md., spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mrs. Emma Finley.

A surprise social was given to Mrs. Edward Reynolds last Friday evening, in honor of her birthday.

Mrs. Charles Larrimore and daughters of Philadelphia, are visiting her parents Samuel Watts and family.

John Townsend, Jr., of Philadelphia, spent from Saturday until Tuesday with relatives in and near town.

Misses Marion Hart and Marion Reynolds have returned home after a three weeks' stay in Atlantic City.

William Penn Wilson and wife, are spending a few days with her sister Mrs. Charles Boehlmer, at Malvern, Pa.

Joseph Wright and wife, James Wright and wife, of Smyrna, and Mr. Groomis and family, of Newport, spent Sunday with D. B. Jones.

The friends of Miss Nina Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilson, and Jacob Reed, of Middletown, were surprised to hear of their marriage last week in Carlisle, Pa. They left town several days ago on a motor trip through Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Reed will live in Mechanicsburg, Pa.

## PAID LOCAL ADS.

Get your Gents' Furnishing and Shoes at W. N. DONOVAN'S.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

Try our Emery Shirts and Lion Brand Collars. W. N. DONOVAN.

For Shoes and Gent's Furnishing, call on W. N. DONOVAN, West Main St.

Are agents for the Haas Tailoring Co., of Baltimore. Suit Made to Measure. Fit guaranteed. W. N. DONOVAN.

FOR SALE.—Pedigreed Jersey Red pigs, either sex. GEORGE L. TOWNSEND, Odessa, Del.

Georges' Creek Bituminous Coal for threshing purposes, Send your teams to suit your convenience. Also Peach and Truck baskets. Phones 5 & 48. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE.—One 25 h. p. Farquar traction engine, in good condition, and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at my residence near Prices' Corner. Address. A. H. MCDOWELL, Marshallton, Dela.

"Have you any large Boxwood plants growing about your house or garden? If you wish to sell them, write me. I pay from $5.00 to $35.00 for good plants growing separately and not in hedges. C. C. LEWES, 722 French St., Wilmington, Del.

### Has Learned Value of Thrift.

Madame Genee, the world-famed ballet dancer, is the latest notoriety to magnify the virtues of thrift. As an example, she determined to adapt her old dresses as long as she could do so with decency during the war, and in an interview she stated that she had only procured one new dress since its commencement. Had there been no war she probably would have been richer or poorer, she said, by at least ten. "Now I find that instead of being a source of distress to me the loss of so many dresses has been a gain, though the money that I have been in pocket has all gone, of course, to the prince of Wales' and other funds. I am afraid when the war is over the dressmaker will not find me waltzing into her boudoir so frequently as I have done."

### Vaults Visible All Round.

The vaults of the new branch of the Corn Exchange bank at Eighty-Sixth street and Broadway, New York, are protected by a most elaborate system of electric lights and mirrors. The space underneath them is brilliantly lighted and mirrors at the floor angles reflect everything that takes place beneath. A vertical mirror reveals to the night watchman the narrow passage between the vaults and the walls of the building.

### More High Cost of Living.

Capt. John Stevenson met a recent arrival from the "auld countree" and speedily got into a chat with him over conditions there. The new arrival told feelingly of the terrible toll of war upon the fair land of Scotia, the sad tales of young men killed and maimed, the sufferings of the families left behind. His was a right sad tale in every way. "Why, mon, we're jist plum distractit wi' it,' he concluded. "And I suppose the war has caused the price of provisions to go up in Scotland as well as everywhere else," commented Captain Stevenson with sympathy. "Aye, mon, ye're richt," agreed the visitor. "Proveesions has gone up in price saxpence the bottle."—San Francisco Argonaut.

### Czar's Daily Income $500,000.

Three-quarters of the 150,000,000 or so acres owned by Czar Nicholas of Russia is rich timber land, yielding large rentals, and the rest mining properties, all of which net him some half a million gold dollars a day, the world's greatest individual income.


## Hotel Channell

Illinois and Pacific Aves.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open Surroundings.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past Winter with more private baths and running water It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City, noted for its excellent table and best of service.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Why not hit the trail and come and spend the Lenten season with us.

Write for booklet to get terms. 17th season. Yours Respectfully, A. C. CHANNELL, Owner and Prop

## Farms for Sale!

| Acres | Price |
|---|---|
| 249 | $ 20,000 |
| 450 | 22,000 |
| 350 | 18,000 |
| 187 | 25,000 |
| 300 | 15,000 |
| 160 | 15,000 |
| 291 | 11,000 |
| 172 | 10,000 |
| 41 | 7,200 |
| 120 | 6,000 |
| 80 | 4,000 |
| 90 | 10,000 |
| 150 | 6,300 |
| 200 | 11,000 |
| 110 | 9,500 |
| 100 | 5,700 |
| 138 | 6,500 |
| 202 | 7,000 |
| 75 | 3,100 |
| 349 | 16,000 |
| 18 | 1,000 |
| 200 | 10,000 |
| 120 | 12,000 |
| 80 | 10,000 |
| 120 | 8,000 |
| 75 | 8,000 |
| 200 | 17,000 |
| 280 | 16,000 |
| 100 | 7,000 |
| 311 | 21,000 |
| 160 | 16,000 |
| 115 | 6,000 |

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

The Transcript $1.00

## Everything

to wear for Men and Boys for the Summer and Hot Weather, for Work, for Vacation, for Dress Up and Semi Dress.

The Proper Dress

for Vacation for the Young Fellow is

Flannel Trousers, $3 to $6
Serge Coats, $3 to $6
Palm Beach Suits, $6 to $10
White Duck Trousers, $1 to $2.50
Soft Shirts, 50c to $2.50
Silk Shirts, $2.50 to $5
Silk Sox, 25c to $1
White Shoes, $2 to $6
Straw Hats, 50c to $2.50
Genuine Panamas, $3.50 to $7

Everything else in Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Tailoring and Furnishings.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

## Wanted--Agent

For Popular Low Priced
AUTOMOBILE

Good opportunity for right party
State qualifications
BENJAMIN, 1315 N. Y. Ave.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Everett B. Hollingsworth

Subject to Republican Party Rules

Owen T. Chance
Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3
All Work Guaranteed

## DELAWARE COLLEGE

will fit your son to be a competent engineer, scientific, business man, or teacher. It will prepare him to study for any of the learned professions. A faculty of thirty-six able instructors makes possible individual instruction for each student. New buildings being erected. One of the largest and finest athletic fields in the East.

The College has four departments with a four years' course leading to the degrees of B. A. and B. S.

ARTS AND SCIENCE
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ENGINEERING: Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical

Free tuition to all Delawareans. Living expenses low.

For catalogue and information, write to

SAMUEL C. MITCHELL, President
Newark, Delaware

CASH STORE

## GROCERIES

I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 23c, in trade 23c.
Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.

JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.
Corner Broad and Main Streets
Phone 223 Middletown, Del.

## Fogel & Burstan Still Selling at Old Prices!

LAST week we explained to our patrons how it was that Fogel & Burstan could afford to sell goods for lower prices than those asked elsewhere, viz:—"That early last Spring we became convinced that as a result of the Big War, higher prices were coming for all classes of goods, and so to protect our trade, we laid in a much larger stock than usual."

We think this matter so important that we repeat this explanation in order that all of our valued patrons may be able to use this chance to buy certain standard articles lower than they can be bought in other places.

Therefore, we wish again to warn our patrons to buy so far as possible, ahead of their immediate wants, for the goods we are now offering are in truth BARGAINS, because tho elsewhere prices have advanced, we are able to announce that Fogel & Burstan are still SELLING GOODS at OLD PRICES! We purpose in the future to do our utmost to protect our patrons in this way. Here are a few samples of our low prices:—

LANCASTER APRON GINGHAM now everywhere sold for 10c a yard, we are still offering at the old price of **8c**! HILL'S MUSLIN, yard wide, now sold in most stores for 12c, we still sell at the old price of **10c**! Bate's and "Toile duNord" Ginghams, guaranteed fast colors, only to be bought in most stores for 15c, we still offer in a large variety of patterns, for **12½c**! French Percales a yard wide, in light and dark patterns, also everywhere sold foa 15c, we still sell for **12½c**! We are also selling our Long Cloths, India Linens, Pure Linens and all other Dress Goods—tho elsewhere advanced—at the OLD PRICES, for the reason that we were wise enough last Spring to stock up heavy with a view to this very rise which we then saw coming. This same protection of our customers we have taken in pretty much everything we sell. So we again urge our patrons to get their share of goods at the OLD Prices at Fogel & Burstan's.

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY ecretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

## Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

$700,000.00

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS


ESTATE OF GEORGE W. PETERSON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of George W. Peterson, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Alice S. Peterson, on the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. J. Frank Biggs, Attorney-at-Law, Wilmington, Del. Address
ALICE S. PETERSON, Executrix,
Middletown, Delaware.


For County Treasurer 1916 and Receiver of Taxes
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Walter S. Burris
Subject to Republican Party Rules
Registration Days, July 15, Aug. 5 & 12

For
NEAT and BEST
JOB WORK
Apply to This Office

## Choice Meats

I keep on hand constantly all of the best grades of FRESH and SALT MEATS. Special brand of select MAJESTIC HAMS. Choice City dressed Beef, home dressed Veal and Lamb.

Special cut price on 20 lbs. or over of all Beef sold in our store. We solicit a call and inspection of our Meats.

Jos. R. Heldmyer,
N. Broad St. Middletown, Del.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.
Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $700,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment—as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

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John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.